

## Israel asked to compensate Iraq

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 13 (R) — With only Israel and the United States voting against, the United Nations General Assembly condemned Israel today for its air attack on an Iraqi nuclear reactor on June 7 and called on all states to stop providing it with arms. The vote was 109 to two, with 34 abstentions. The resolution demanded that Israel pay prompt and adequate compensation and warned it to "cease its threats and the commission" acts. The assembly resolution, much tougher than one adopted unanimously by the U.N. Security Council on June 19, also called on the Security Council to investigate Israel's nuclear activities. Suggesting sanctions, it asked the Security Council to institute "effective enforcement action to prevent Israel from further endangering international peace and security."

# Jordan Times

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## Today's Weather

It will be partly cloudy with a chance of some rain and south-westerly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	5	16
Aqaba	15	27
Deserts	4	20
Jordan Valley	12	25

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 14, Aqaba 26. Humidity readings: Amman 48 per cent, Aqaba 45 per cent.

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## Arab ambassadors warn Europe against role in Sinai force

LONDON, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — The Council of Arab Ambassadors in London today said if European nations participate in the planned Sinai peacekeeping force it would "jeopardise the hopes for closer Arab-European ties." In a press statement, the council was referring to agreement in principle by Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to take part in the force which would police the Sinai after Israel's scheduled evacuation of the area in next April. The statement recalled that the "creation of such a force is an integral part of the Camp David accords" which have been rejected by most Arab countries.

## Founder to U.S. nuclear navy to be retired

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan has approved the retirement of 61-year-old Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, founder of the U.S. nuclear navy, defence sources said today. Sources, who declined to be identified, said the admiral, who has directed the development of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines and surface ships for more than 30 years, will be transferred to the White House to serve as an adviser to Mr. Reagan.

## Benn wants more time to deliberate over Foot ultimatum

LONDON, Nov. 12 (R) — Britain's rebel Labour left-winger Tony Benn tonight refused to comply with a 24-hour ultimatum deadline from opposition leader Michael Foot to fall into line with Labour Party policy or face the consequences, party sources said. Mr. Benn, confronted by critics in a showdown at an acrimonious private meeting of more than 100 Labour members of parliament, pleaded for more time. The sources said he had not yet decided whether to accept the principle of collective responsibility or to seek the freedom to speak out on any subject at any time.

## Gandhi not to sign Mirage contract in current trip to Paris

PARIS, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today it was unlikely she would sign a contract for the purchase of 150 French Mirage 2000 fighters during her three-day visit to Paris. "High-ranking officials are going to take up the question of the Mirages," she said in an interview with the French television network TF-1. "But I don't think any commercial contracts will be signed during my visit." The presence of an undetermined number of Soviet military advisers in India, however, reportedly is causing France to reconsider the Mirage sale. The French fear the secrets of their most technologically advanced jet-fighter may fall into the hands of Moscow, according to French press reports.

## Priest hits bishop with a chair over difference of opinion

SALISBURY, Nov. 13 (R) — A priest hit Roman Catholic Bishop Donald Lamont with a chair this week and the bishop spent three days in hospital with hairline fractures, church sources said today. A spokesman for the bishop in the eastern town of Umtali confirmed the assault but would not say who was responsible. Police said Bishop Lamont was not preferring charges. The sources said a difference over church matters had been simmering between the Irish-born bishop, 70, and the priest for some time. The row broke into the open on Tuesday and the priest — who was not named — hit the bishop with a chair, they said.

## Cairo talks disappoint Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Israeli negotiators were disappointed that Egypt did not accept Israeli proposals in this week's session of the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, Israeli officials said today. Two days of talks ended in Cairo yesterday without any suggestion of an agreement on the powers and structure of an administrative council which Israel says is designed to run the affairs of the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Israeli officials, briefing reporters on condition they would remain anonymous, said the Israeli proposal was an "attractive paper" that was "forthcoming" on the issue of the council's powers. Though the Egyptians did not accept the Israeli paper, they did not absolutely reject it, the officials said. Israel and Egypt agreed earlier to restrict the renewed talks to a drive for agreement on the administrative council rather than

an overall accord on the autonomy have been instructed to concentrate on the issues of security and legislative and regulatory powers of the council, the officials said.

## Arens says Israel ready to talk with Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — The head of an Israeli parliamentary delegation said today Israel was willing to negotiate with Saudi Arabia on the basis of an eight-point Saudi peace plan, but only on the understanding the plan is unacceptable to Israel and cannot be a precondition for talks. Moshe Arens, widely expected to be the next Israeli ambassador to the United States, repeated Israel's strong condemnation of the details of that plan saying its implicit recognition of the right of Israel to exist is only a "cosmetic" wrapping around a totally unacceptable package. Israel remains in favour of "direct negotiations with no preconditions," Mr. Arens told a group of reporters at the National Press club. "Israel is willing to sit down and talk peace with every Arab country that is willing to do so." "They can come with any opening card they think would be appropriate," Mr. Arens said when asked specifically about the Saudi plan. And he said the opening move for such negotiations might be an invitation for Israel's prime minister to visit an Arab capital.

## Landmine kills 3 in S. Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (Agencies) — Three gunmen of the Israeli backed Christian militia forces in South Lebanon were killed when their armoured vehicle hit a landmine, according to reports received here. A spokesman for the militia, led by Lebanese renegade army major, Sadi Haddad, charged that the mine was planted by Palestinian commandos. A spokesman for the United Nations peace-keeping force in Lebanon said Israeli troops serving in the U.N. force witnessed the explosion, near the village of Rashaf, about 10 kilometres north of the border in the central sector of the Christian-controlled enclave in South Lebanon. Militia sources said Mr. Haddad complained to the U.N. headquarters in Naqura about the incident, but the U.N. spokesman said no complaint had been received.

The U.N. spokesman said the armoured vehicle was approaching Rashaf when there was an explosion and the vehicle stopped briefly. When it started to move again, the soldiers saw one body on the road through their telescope, he said. Several minutes later, the vehicle returned and the militiamen retrieved the body, he said.

Meanwhile in Beirut, the offices of Air France and a building owned by the French embassy were bombed overnight in West Beirut, and a spokesman from the embassy said he believed an Armenian group was responsible for the attacks. No-one was injured in the bombings.

## France to process fuel for S. African reactor

PARIS, Nov. 13 (R) — South Africa is shipping enriched uranium to France to be turned into fuel elements for its nuclear reactor near Cape Town, a French company spokesman said today. Six months are needed to convert the enriched uranium into fuel elements which will start up the French-built nuclear plant at Koeberg, he said. The Koeberg power station had undergone successful circuit pressure tests and should go into industrial production in December, 1982, the spokesman for the building consortium's leading company, Framatome, told Reuters. "The South African Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) is sending us the first consignment of enriched uranium which will be manufactured into fuel elements in France and shipped back for the Koeberg plant," spokesman Jacques Goossens said. The enriched uranium was expected to reach France in the next few weeks, he added. Mr. Goossens said the uranium was enriched at three per cent according to specifications, but he declined to give its origin. Under a 1975 contract, South Africa is responsible for the supply of enriched uranium to the French processing plant.

"All I can tell you is that the enriched uranium does not come from France," Mr. Goossens said. "Where it comes from is none of our concern." The supply of fuel for Koeberg has been in doubt since 1978 when the then U.S. administration banned the export of enriched uranium to South Africa until it had signed the nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty. There is no indication in France that the U.S. has relaxed its pressure on Pretoria so that the South Africans can obtain the lowly-enriched uranium hexafluoride necessary to start up the first unit of the Koeberg plant. Last year, reports from Johannesburg said that South Africa had itself successfully produced enriched uranium fuel elements to keep its nuclear research reactor Safari One, at Pelindaba, outside Pretoria.

A limited quantity of 45 per cent enriched uranium had been produced by the Uranium Enrichment Corporation (Ucor) and processed and manufactured into fuel elements by the Atomic Energy Board for Safari One, the reports said.

## King meets Trudeau in Ottawa

OTTAWA, Nov. 13 (R) — His Majesty King Hussein held talks here today on Middle East issues with Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, government officials said. After an initial private meeting with Mr. Trudeau at Canada's British-style parliament buildings, the King was due to meet Deputy Prime Minister Allan Rock before continuing talks with the prime minister over lunch and holding a press conference. His Majesty the King arrived here last night with Her Majesty Queen Noor for a three-day state visit, his third to Canada in seven years, after



a two-week visit to the United States.



His talks with Mr. Trudeau were expected to centre on

Middle East issues such as Saudi Arabia's peace plan and general world questions including North-South relations, in which the Canadian leader is especially interested. Canada has not yet stated its position on the Saudi plan, which King Hussein supports, or Canadian participation in a proposed Sinai peace-keeping force. Earlier today, His Majesty King Hussein met with Canadian speakers of the Senate and the House of Commons and discussed with them international issues, particularly the Middle East issue. They also discussed, ways to strengthen bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields.

## Columbia ordered to come to Earth

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 13 (R) — American space officials decided today to curtail the second flight of the space shuttle Columbia and ordered it to return to Earth on Saturday. The decision was prompted by the loss of one of three electrical power-generating devices on board the spacecraft.

A brief announcement by the Johnson Space Centre in Houston said programme officials "decided to execute the minimum mission that had been pre-planned." The decision meant that astronauts Joe Engle and Richard Truly would bring the Columbia down in California tomorrow at 1:22 p.m. local (2022 GMT).

The announcement by National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials meant that Engle and Truly would spend

only about one-half of their originally-planned flight time in orbit. They were working today on trying to accomplish as many mission objectives as possible before having to come home. By the time the curtailment decision was announced, they already had activated many of the experiments on board the Columbia and briefly tested its mechanical arm. Programme officials had said

earlier that they would try to carry out a full five-day mission despite the loss of one power-generating unit. There was no immediate explanation of why they cancelled those plans. When the announcement was made the astronauts were not in radio contact with the ground and their reaction was unknown. The decision appeared to take mission controllers by surprise. They were insisting earlier that they wanted to push ahead with

the rest of the mission. The electrical-power generating unit which failed was one of three providing the shuttle with electricity. The devices, similar to car batteries, change chemical energy into electricity and provide fresh water as a by-product. Mission officials earlier had expressed confidence that the Columbia could complete its 84-orbit mission with just two power units.

## Attack on U.S. diplomat in Paris

## Libya rejects American charges

PARIS, Nov. 13 (R) — A senior Libyan diplomat today rejected U.S. suggestions that his government was responsible for an attempt to kill the acting American ambassador to France. Said Hafiana, secretary of the Libyan people's bureau in Paris, also alleged that the U.S. was preparing public opinion for military action against Libya. Mr. Hafiana told a press conference that Libya denied all responsibility for the attack on U.S. Charge d'Affaires Christian Chapman, who was unhurt when a man fired six shots at him yesterday. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said in Washington yesterday there were reports that Libya was orchestrating terrorist activities against U.S. diplomats. But Mr. Hafiana, whose post is equivalent to ambassador, said his

government "rejects all the propaganda of the American administration according to which we have a plan targeting American diplomats. The United States is in the process of creating conditions favourable for making international public opinion accept direct military intervention against Libya."

In a telex message to Reuters in London, the Libyan news agency JANA described Mr. Haig's statement as "insolent in the extreme."

## Lagos meeting centres on Chad

LAGOS, Nov. 13 (R) — Foreign ministers and officials from Nigeria, Guinea, Togo, Benin, Zaire, Senegal and Chad met here today to discuss sending a peace-keeping force to Chad. The talks took place in an atmosphere of urgency, fuelled by reports of renewed fighting in eastern Chad. President Goukouni Oueddei accused Sudanese forces yesterday of taking part in an attack on Chad government troops. "It is extraordinarily urgent that immediate action be taken," Kenyan Foreign Minister Robert Ouko told the meeting. Mr. Ouko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), said the meeting would examine the structure of the force to be sent to Chad, where in the country it would operate and arrangements for transport and accommodation. France and Gabon have pledged logistic support for the

eastern Chad. "Immediately Libyan troops had completed their withdrawal the situation deteriorated and war broke out between government forces on the one hand and Sudanese and Hissene Habre forces on the other," JANA said. "The Sudanese forces' intervention in Chad...has been established before the whole world, as well as to President Goukouni," JANA added. "Everyone now testifies to the importance and effectiveness of Libyan troops because they ensured the freedom of the Chad people," JANA said.

## Sharon: Israel will continue overflying

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Defence Minister Ariel Sharon, in an interview broadcast today, indirectly confirmed that Israeli jets overflew Saudi Arabia this week and said Israel will continue its reconnaissance flights over neighbouring Arab states. "We made it very clear to the Americans, and I think it's very clear to every neighbour country in the region, that Israel would take all the necessary steps in order to defend itself," Mr. Sharon told Israel Radio. He had been asked whether the overflights

were raised during negotiations with Egypt on Palestinian autonomy. "We announced that Saudi Arabia is a confrontation state, and we acted exactly as we act when we face a hostile state," the defence minister said. Mr. Sharon's statement was the first by an Israeli official confirming the Saudi report that Israeli warplanes overflew north-west Saudi Arabia on Monday, not far from the Tabouk Air Base. Mr. Sharon said that after determining that "an Arab coun-

try...is equipped with the most sophisticated mobile weapons, Israel took and will take all the necessary steps to know what is going on beyond its borders." Israel's military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eitan, admitted last month that Israeli warplanes flew reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia in the past. Israel also operates regular reconnaissance flights over Lebanon, and several unmanned drone reconnaissance aircraft have been shot down over Syria in recent years.

## Rabin causes stir in Israel politics

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin caused a political stir today by calling on Menachem Begin to bring the opposition Labour Party into the government. Mr. Rabin, a Labour Party man, laid down a string of conditions that made it difficult to envisage such a cabinet, but Israel Radio reported that there had been secret contacts on the subject between Labour and Premier Begin's Likud bloc. Mr. Rabin said broad political unity was needed to extricate Israel from its "diplomatic distress" over Washington's pro-Saudi tilt and the approach of a painful withdrawal from the Sinai Desert next April. But in an interview with Israel Radio, Mr. Rabin posed conditions that amounted to a virtual reversal of Mr. Begin's policies — an end to Jewish settlement in the occupied West Bank, abandonment of the Israel's claim on the occupied West Bank and the abolition of clerical laws dictated by Mr. Begin's religious coalition partners.

Labour Party Chairman Shimon Peres has not ruled out the idea but has indicated he sees no common ground with Likud on which to form a so-called national unity government. A party spokesman said the idea had not come up in recent Peres-Begin talks, and Mr. Begin's office said it knew of no such move. The radio said that in the secret contacts, it was proposed that in return for easing his stance on the occupied West Bank, Mr. Begin would get Labour's support for the annexation of the occupied Golan Heights of Syria. But Labour's entry into a national unity government almost certainly would split it. The party's junior partner, the Marxist Mapam faction, said it would quit Labour rather than unite with its right-wing arch-foe, Likud. "It would be a government of national paralysis," said Mapam Secretary General Victor Shemtov. "There is an abyssal gap between Likud policy and the platform which Labour offered its voters."

Labour and Mapam traditionally go to elections as one bloc called the Ament. In the June 30 election they won 47 seats to Mr. Begin's 48 in the 120-member parliament. Seven seats belong to Mapam and a 48th is held by an independent, Shulamit Aloni. Mr. Shemtov and Mr. Aloni both said they would quit the alignment if Labour entered a national unity government, and Mr. Shemtov said he was sure a number of Labourites would join the boycott. Mr. Rabin said a wall-to-wall cabinet was needed to answer "Israel's diplomatic distress and the need for dramatic moves by 'Israel before we withdraw from Sinai."

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Iraq cautions Sinai force participants

BEIRUT, Nov. 13 (R) — Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hammadi was quoted as saying he did not rule out retaliation against countries taking part in a proposed international force to patrol the Sinai Peninsula. Britain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are all considering taking part in the force which the United States is seeking to organise when Israel completes its withdrawal from Sinai next April. In an interview with the English-language Baghdad Observer, Mr. Hammadi said the issue could well be discussed at the Arab summit conference starting in Fez, Morocco, on Nov. 25. "I don't rule out the possibility of measures being taken against all participants in that force," he was quoted as saying by the newspaper.

### South Yemeni president in Bahrain

BAHRAIN, Nov. 13 (R) — South Yemen President Ali Nasser Mohammad arrived here today to resume a Gulf tour after visiting East Germany and Bulgaria. The official Gulf News Agency said bilateral relations and Arab and international issues would be the main subjects of official discussions tomorrow with the Emir of Bahrain Sheikh Isa Ibn Salman Al Khalifa, who welcomed the Yemeni leader on arrival. President Mohammad is also expected to explain a treaty which he concluded recently with Libya and Ethiopia.

### Paris names new envoy to Beirut

PARIS, Nov. 13 (R) — France has named Paul-Marc Henry as ambassador to Lebanon, succeeding Louis Delamare who was assassinated by unknown gunmen in Beirut in September, the external relations ministry said today. Mr. Henry, 63, is a career diplomat with many years experience of the region dating back to 1949 when he was named economic counsellor on the United Nations economic study mission for the Middle East. In the early 1950s, he served in the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian refugees (UNRWA) in Beirut. In later years he was successively assistant director of the U.N. Development Programme, U.N. undersecretary responsible for relief operations in East Pakistan (1971), and president of the development centre of the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### Egyptian industry minister in Israel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (R) — Visiting Egyptian Industry Minister Mohammad Taha Zaki met Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin today to discuss future industrial cooperation between the two countries. Mr. Zaki, on a three-day official visit, told Mr. Begin he had reached agreement with Israeli industry and trade ministry to set up a joint committee to discuss future Egyptian-Israeli trade relations and industrial cooperation, a government spokesman said. The spokesman said Mr. Zaki had delivered a verbal message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak reaffirming Egypt's commitment to the Camp David process.

### Two explosives defused in Jerusalem

TEL AVIV, Nov. 13 (R) — Israeli police today defused two explosive devices found in bus stations near occupied Jerusalem, a police spokesman said. The bombs were found on the outskirts of Bet Shemesh, several kilometres south of occupied Jerusalem. There were no reports of arrests but police were searching the area for suspects, the spokesman said.

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# NATIONAL

## Youth air their views on Jordan's problems

By Dina Matar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 13 — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, yesterday urged Jordanian youth to adopt an objective and scientific approach in addressing Jordanian and Arab development, as well as problems of universal concern.

Prince Hassan also called on the information media to be more objective in their coverage of Jordan's development. "We need a continuous dialogue among various factions of our society and the information networks to relay a true, not necessarily critical, image of the country's progress," he said.

Addressing the two-day Forum Humanum (humanitarian forum), which started on Wednesday at the University of Jordan, and in which a select group of university graduates, students, scholars and administrators took part, Prince Hassan said, "In Jordan, where natural resources are scarce, man is the centre of economic resolve. And, in my opinion, our experiment in educational and economic fields has met with success, and has transformed Jordan into an exporter of human resources."

He observed that visitors to Jordan have been impressed with the country's development, in terms of construction and of economic growth. "But one feels," he said, "that Jordan's accomplishments are deficient in a way, especially where public services are concerned. We still lack some services, such as water, in some areas."

Crown Prince Hassan said that various modes of thought that prevailed in the 1940s and 1950s "do not suit our needs now. What we need is a non-stop dialogue, through the media, between the citizen, on the one hand, and policymakers on the other, because our people have a right to know what is going on."

In response to an appeal for the establishment of a young people's consultative council, the Crown Prince said that the idea for such a council has been in the minds of decision-makers in this country, "but it might be premature at this stage, where we have lots of conflicting ideas coming up all the time."

Prince Hassan also expressed his wish that other forums would take place in Jordan, and that this one would be the "core" of broader ones that would "tackle previously studied problems in earnest and try to solve them."

During the forum's first session on Wednesday, Prince Hassan proposed 10 points for Jordanian youth to consider, dealing with the Jordanian's most urgent problems and his outlook towards the world in general and his country in particular. These were:

1. To what extent does a Jordanian feel concerned with the poverty, starvation, illiteracy and disease found generally in the Third World, especially in Asian, African and South American countries?
2. What does inflation mean to Jordanian, and has it left any impact on the person himself -- especially with the emergence of a new group with a materialistic outlook, and with a fading sense of belonging?
3. How does a Jordanian regard work? Is it valued only for its material rewards or in itself?
4. How does a Jordanian think about Jordan's two-year military service requirement?
5. What is the Jordanian's attitude towards taxes, and how many feel a commitment to pay their taxes?
6. How do the young feel about Jordanian customs, traditions and values? (Prince Hassan suggested that the social "manifesto" of the people of Salt could be the basis for discussion on this point).
7. How do Jordanians feel about education in Jordan? Do they value the educational process for the skills it gives them, for its cultural nourishment, or both?
8. How well do Jordanians know their Arabic language? Do young



Crown Prince Hassan addresses the opening session of the Forum Humanum at the University of Jordan Wednesday (Petra photo)

meo and women absorb it completely, or do students read and study just to get their diplomas and degrees?

9. How do Jordanians visualise the Arab-Islamic history and heritage, and do our institutions lay enough emphasis on history in educating the young?

10. Does the "simplistic" concept young people have of belonging to the country arise from the conflicting requirements of self-denial and self-fulfilment?

These 10 points were later approved by the forum as the arguments that would be the basis for further discussions in the future.

The two-day Forum Humanum included brainstorming sessions in which various representatives of Jordan's youth voiced their opinions freely and without any restrictions, for the first time in Jordan.

Some 100 young Jordanian men and women took part in the discussions, which revolved around human values with an emphasis on youth, the sense of belonging in Third World countries and in Jordan and the influence of traditional family relationships and ties on both materialism and the sense of nationhood. Communal sense and the participation of the individual in development plans was one of the important issues discussed, and social defence, crime, narcotics, social deviates and moral guidance also constituted part of the discussions.

In the relaxed atmosphere of the packed hall, young but surprisingly mature and knowledgeable Jordanians listened and spoke. Miss Masoun Shucair, a university student, said that Jordan's youth need an organised charter for their activities. "It is high time that we had a national council for the young in our country," she said.

Miss Rabab Bitar also called for the establishment of a youth council and urged that Jordanian institutions shed their routine operating procedures and try to find realistic solutions to problems.

Mr. Hassan Amad said that the family is one of the most important factors in education. "Education starts at home," he said; "but we should not leave it at that. Our institutions, and particularly the Ministry of Culture and Youth, should be the outlet for our youth. And universities have an equally important role in giving students some chances for social activities."

Mrs. Hala Hourani urged that schools pay particular attention to their educational programmes. "Our children are sometimes lost," she said, "because they do not have enough information on a certain issue or another, especially in the case of history."

Miss Maha Fahoum blamed price inflation for many of Jordan's problems. "Our young men and women do not have any outlets," she said; "we do not have freedom of speech or even enough social clubs where thoughts can interact. And on top of all that, the increasing demands of life have left our youth frustrated and disoriented."

"How do we expect a young man to have allegiance for his country under such conditions?" Miss Fahoum asked.

Also addressing yesterday's session were University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali, Dr. Amin Mahmoud from the university's department of history, Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar and Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufri.

Dr. Majali pointed out that the Jordanian's communal sense has diminished over the years due to expansion and development, while Dr. Mahmoud urged Jordan's youth to participate more actively in development plans. He suggested that the Jordanian universities initiate social service programmes to enhance ties between the stu-

dents and the community.

Mr. Abu Nowar defended his ministry's stress on promoting sports, sometimes at the expense of other social activities, saying that such an emphasis minimises the possibility of juvenile delinquency. "Sport clubs can develop talents, and help our young men and women in going together," he said.

Mrs. Mufri, for her part, spoke of the work of the Ministry of Social Development. She said that many social programmes have been implemented, and that the relatively young ministry has been working hard to realise all its objectives.

Also during the session, the forum's mediator, Dr. Muhiuddin Touq -- adviser to the president of the University of Jordan -- presented a brief summary of Jordan's civil defence programmes, and the rate of crime in the country. He said that even in the absence

of accurate statistical evidence to support his study, "it is noticeable that the crime rate has gone up."

Dr. Touq pointed out that crimes occur more frequently among 18-25-year-old people than other age groups, and put forward a number of reasons that may have caused this situation.

Although the meetings somehow lacked organisation, and although some people did not have the chance to voice their views because of the limited time, the forum appears to have been a success. Perhaps Prince Hassan reflected aloud what everybody else was thinking, when he said: "We hope Jordan will invest in its young people rather than export them. But if we want to reach that stage, we have to be careful that materialism does not erode the Jordanian's sense of belonging or undermine his or her values and traditions."

Prince Hassan reaffirmed that wherever they are, Arabs are Arabs: "people who boast about their past and work for their future."

And, he added, "we hope that we will meet again. But next time we have to include other youth leaders from all parts of the kingdom, because Amman is not all of Jordan. There is a lot more to Jordan than a few square kilometres."

It was decided that the Forum Humanum will have a temporary office at the University of Jordan, where young men and women can meet and work on basic issues during the next three years, in preparation for 1985, the international year of young people. It was also decided to hold a follow-up meeting in less than three months.

## Accords boost eastern labour imports

By Steve Ross  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 13 — CATIC, the Chinese construction firm carrying out part of the Housing Corporation's giant Abu Nuseir construction project, has imported 1,000 workers from China and expects to bring in 1,000 more to help with the project.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, the Amman office manager of CATIC -- the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation -- Mr. Zhang Jingya, said that the Jordanian authorities had been extremely helpful in facilitating the entry of Chinese employees for Abu Nuseir. He said the ministries of the interior, labour and customs, the foreigners' affairs department, as well as other concerned bodies, had been very cooperative in the admission of the workers to Jordan, which was approved by the prime minister in July this year.

CATIC, which signed its contract on May 26 to build 1,650 housing units at Abu Nuseir, with infrastructure, started work at the site three months later. At the beginning of the project, Mr. Zhang said, the firm got a great deal of help from Jordanian workers and engineers -- though there were some problems, mainly with communication. The Chinese contractors have difficulties making themselves understood by Arab employees, though both parties speak acceptable English, Mr. Liu Yunhe, a CATIC official working at the Amman office, told the Jordan Times.

Jordanian law requires that at least 25 per cent of the employees of any project must be Jordanians, and Abu Nuseir is not exempt from this requirement; but with the government's permission, CATIC has found a way out of the difficulty of working directly with Jordanians. Since a large portion of its work on the housing estate -- including all road construction and the manufacture of hollow blocks for its traditional style construction -- is being done by subcontractors, the Jordanians employed by these firms make up CATIC's quota.

The Chinese being imported comprise a "complete set" of construction workers, according to Mr. Zhang. He said the firm was bringing in workers to do everything from manual labour to finish work. The main emphasis, however, is on the skilled "professional" workers, such as masons, plasterers, carpenters and electricians, who

were trained in Chinese technical schools.

Mr. Zhang noted that with Sino-Jordanian ties now quite strong, his firm was happy to make a contribution to Jordan's development through the Abu Nuseir project. Its Chinese employees living at the construction site have been instructed strictly to abide by local customs and law, he said, and the company uses locally-produced construction materials whenever possible, because it wants "to promote local industry."

Mr. Zhang also told the Jordan Times that CATIC would be signing another contract with the Housing Corporation within a week, worth JD 3 million, for two housing projects in Ma'an.

CATIC is able to bid competitively for construction jobs -- though Abu Nuseir is its first in Jordan -- because its labour costs are lower than those faced by many other firms. Its Chinese employees, Mr. Zhang said, get paid in "indirect salaries" rather than cash. This means they get all their food, clothing, medical care, transport and other necessities free of charge from the firm, at a cost to the latter of "several dozen" dinars a month for each employee.

### Memo on Filipino labour

Meanwhile, Minister of Labour Jawad Al Anani, who returned to Jordan on Nov. 7 after a week-long trip to China and the Philippines, told the Jordan Times that while in Manila he had signed a memorandum of understanding with the Philippines labour department on labour traffic between the two countries.

Dr. Anani said the memorandum calls for the signature of an agreement laying down the conditions for movement of Filipino labour to Jordan, after the Philippines government informed Jordan of its wish to send more workers, particularly in construction, hotel service, nursing and seafaring.

Under the proposed agreement, intended to ensure labour quality and eliminate middlemen from the market, Jordanian employers licensed to import labour from the Philippines would contact that country's department of labour, which would provide workers of guaranteed quality picked by government organisations.

Dr. Anani said there are "close to 3,000" Filipinos now working in Jordan.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

## RESTAURANTS & BARS

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July 1981



# NATIONAL

## King's birthday today



Saturday, Nov. 14 marks the birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Hussein.

## Alia to float JD 6m in bonds

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (J.T.) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, will issue JD 6 million worth of bonds according to an agreement signed yesterday. The bonds will be underwritten and managed by the Arab Finance Corporation (Jordan), the Arab Jordan Investment Bank and the Jordan Securities Corporation.

The annual interest rate on these bonds of nine per cent will be the highest paid in Jordan. The untaxable interest will be paid to bond holders every six months over five years, with a five-year grace period. The government-guaranteed bonds will be offered for sale in February, and their proceeds will be used—along with a JD 12 million syndicated loan Alia recently obtained—to repay Eurodollar loans, saving on interest.

The agreement was signed by Alia Chairman and President Ali Ghandour and the directors of the participating financial establishments.

## Visiting Australian MP speaks of outlook for Middle East peace

By Dominic Asquith  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 13 — Four days before the event, an Australian undergraduate named John Spender — coming to the end of his B.A. degree in political science at Yale University — predicted the resignation of Anthony Eden over the Suez debacle. Eden, he thought, had committed a number of sins, among them the cardinal sin of failure.

Having practised at the bar for the past 19 years, Mr. Spender — who showed his political acumen with that 1956 prediction — entered politics in October last year as a Liberal member of the ruling Liberal — National Country Party coalition.

He had not, however, set foot in the Middle East until this month, when he decided to visit the area and familiarise himself with some of the problems at first hand.

Australia is energy-rich (producing 60 per cent of its own oil) and mineral-rich, with one of the world's largest diamond mines, recently discovered. The Arab-Israeli conflict, therefore, does not impinge on the average Australian, with the result that an informed view on the Middle East is rare in that country.

Before Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's assassination, Mr. Spender was opposed to any Australian participation in the Sinai peace-keeping force envisaged under the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty; and the decision by his government to accede to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's request was taken when he was out of the country attending an international seminar in America.

Now, however, Mr. Spender reads the situation differently. "No Arab country," he told the Jordan Times, "will dispute that it is in Egypt's and the Arab World's interest to recover Sinai. Before Sadat was killed, I had little doubt that the lands would be handed back to Egypt. But Sadat's death has made the Israeli government feel insecure. I believe that the Sinai peace-keeping force could give Israel the confidence to hand back the remaining area."

Mr. Spender, who left yesterday, came to Amman on Tuesday after visiting Israel and the West Bank. Although he did not meet with any Israeli ministers, he said that he found in his conversations with Israelis all complexities of opinion, ranging from the expectation of a demilitarised West Bank either being handed over to Jordan or gaining independence on its own with the Gaza Strip, to the view that there are no particular limits to Israel's growth.

While being escorted around the West Bank by staff from the Australian embassy in Tel Aviv, Mr. Spender met with the mayors of Ramallah and Bethlehem and the acting mayor of Hebron, where he inspected for himself the houses recently blown up and the buildings expropriated by Israeli settlers from nearby Kiryat Arba.

In his conversations with the mayors, Mr. Spender said, he got the impression that they were "all prepared to support the idea of a West Bank and Gaza state, all supported the PLO and all tho-

ught that a future Palestinian state could live in peace with Israel." Speaking of his own ideas for a Palestinian solution, Mr. Spender did not see any hope of a return to the boundaries of the 1947 United Nations partition plan; but said he hoped instead for international guarantees, backed by the United States and western Europe, for the borders following roughly the pre-1967 armistice lines, with some accommodations on either side.

He would prefer, however, for the Soviet Union to be left out of the process. "It is not being realistic to expect cooperation between the Soviets and the United States or the western countries generally," he said. "Of course, if it came to the last resort, there may be something to say for Soviet involvement."

"For the first time," he continued, "there is some sort of realisation in the United States administration that it may have to look for an alternative to Camp David. If they do look to an alternative, as they probably will have to, it will be at a position somewhere between the EEC Venice Declaration and Camp David." At present, he said, he sees little chance of President Reagan taking up the eight-point "Fabd plan" for peace, "although in a year, the United States may want to embrace such a proposal." But there is a danger, he feels, that if the Palestinians on the West Bank were to gain some limited self-government, the Americans would consider this as sufficient, and so bring the peace process to a halt.

"The question of Palestinian self-determination, however, remains central," Mr. Spender emphasised. "There is the simple consideration of justice. If the question could be side-stepped, it might be convenient for the Americans and the Israelis. But the Palestinians have been waiting for their country for a long time. It is unlikely that their sense of purpose will evaporate."

## Bazaar offers festive chance for disabled to meet their peers

By Suzanne Za'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Nov. 13 — Despite the onset of heavy winter rains, huge crowds — including many handicapped children — defied the elements to attend the first day of the charity bazaar and children's festival at the Hussein Youth City Club yesterday afternoon.

A holiday atmosphere prevailed as parents and children discovered the wide variety of activities on offer, and that atmosphere prevailed today, the last day, when the weather was more cooperative.

The festival was initiated by the national committee for the International Year of the Disabled Persons, and all Amman charitable societies took part. The date was chosen to coincide with the birthday of His Majesty King Hussein.

After Her Highness Princess Basma opened the bazaar and festival on Thursday, the stalls were flooded by eager buyers, keen to take advantage of the attractive bargains. But, the most spectacular section was the games corner: it was besieged by children, who found no difficulty in persuading their parents to join in.

Run by the Independent Voluntary Women, this section offered a chance for disabled and other children to work and play side by side.

"The idea is not to make money but to get them to mix on the same grounds," said one of the organisers of the section; and that has happened very naturally.

## Unions support Palestinian upheaval

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (Petra) — The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions praised the citizens of the occupied Arab territories for their active resistance to the Israeli occupation and its expansionist and aggressive ambitions in a statement it issued yesterday.

The statement also praised the "honourable struggle of these citizens to foil the conspiracies of occupation," and stressed the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination on their national soil.

The statement said, "the upheaval of the people in the occupied territories gives further proof and emphasis to what the Arab people have declared, that there is no alternative to liberation and Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. This has been the Arab people's determination since the day the Zionists defiled the sacred soil of Palestine."



Princess Basma inspects items for sale at the Hussein City bazaar Thursday (Petra photo)

Youngsters in wheelchairs, and some blind children, part in organising the games, collecting tickets and handing out prizes, while others, mentally retarded or deaf-mute, joined in the large variety of games available — including the lucky dip and the fishing contest.

"One main aim of the event is to integrate the disabled in the different activities," Minister of Social Development Ibrahim Al Mufri told the Jordan Times. She added that what was wanted was "a festive, rather than a formal, atmosphere; a combination of selling and entertainment. The idea was to get the disabled child to participate in a festive atmosphere."

The participation of the disabled was also evident in the bazaar area, where 10 societies catering for the handicapped had joined forces with 37 other charitable groups to produce items for sale. The chance was also given for

disabled individuals to participate by demonstrating their skills and selling their products.

One blind girl worked diligently at her macrame, and displayed finished items for sale, while another showed remarkable skill in manipulating a sophisticated knitting machine. Close by, a loom was worked very skillfully by a teenaged retarded girl.

A booth full of a variety of items was organised and run by two young women in wheelchairs, who belonged to a society for the paralysed and had taken part in making the elaborate, colourful artificial flowers and the hand embroidery offered for sale.

The rest of the booths were

filled with items ranging from furniture to clothing (hand-made and ready-made), to all types of food. The latter was donated by merchants or charitable societies, as well as by individuals. Her Highness Princess Sarvath, for example, had prepared 40 jars of pickles and sweets, while others contributed their own home-made delicacies.

A novel setting for a bazaar: a booth with the bedouin tent where traditional home-made food was prepared. Here, Arabic coffee was offered and bedouin bread prepared in front of the visitors. A number of embassies also joined in, running booths or making donations.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### Jordanian, world leaders cable King

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, today sent His Majesty King Hussein a cable of congratulations on his birthday anniversary. The royal court has also received cables of congratulations to the King from Acting Prime Minister Salem Masa'deh, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahjat Al Talhoumi, National Consultative Council President Ahmad Al Tarawneh, Army Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb and government and public departments. King Hussein has also received cables of congratulations from Queen Elizabeth of England and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

### S. Korean trade delegation due

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (Petra) — A South Korean Chamber of Industry and Commerce delegation will arrive in Amman tomorrow on a three-day visit to Jordan. The South Korean delegation will hold talks with Ministry of Industry and Trade officials and Amman chambers of industry and commerce officials on ways to strengthen industrial and trade exchange between Jordan and South Korea.

### Swimmers race in Aqaba tomorrow

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (Petra) — Alia the Royal Jordanian Airline, will hold a sailboat race in Aqaba on Sunday in cooperation with the Aquamarina Club on the occasion of His Majesty King Hussein's birthday anniversary. Five Jordanians and ten competitors from France, Switzerland, West Germany and Austria will participate in this 15-kilometre race.

### Repair teams work on Irbid lines

IRBID, Nov. 13 (Petra) — Work teams from the Irbid District electricity company and the district's telecommunications authority today began repair and maintenance work of electricity and telephone lines which were damaged by the heavy rains which fell last night. A spokesman for the electricity company said that work began to repair electric cables in the northern and the eastern areas of Irbid and in the northern villages of the governorate. Meanwhile, Irbid Municipality formed emergency squads equipped with the necessary equipment to deal with any accident caused by rainfall.

### Jerash gets cabinet's JD 155,000

JERASH, Nov. 13 (Petra) — Jerash Municipality has received JD 155,000, a donation pledged by the cabinet during its meeting in Jerash in September. Meanwhile, the municipality today tendered a project to asphalt 50,000 square metres of roads in the city, at a cost of JD 50,000. The municipality completed the asphalt of 80,000 square metres of roads this year, a municipality spokesman said. Meanwhile, North Shuneh Municipality today began work on the establishment of a five-dunum public garden. The municipality established two similar gardens last year.

### 2 to Kuwaiti stock conference

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (Petra) — Amman Financial Market Director Hashem Al Sabbagh and Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Director General Amin Al Hussein today left for Kuwait to participate in a conference on the Kuwait stock market scheduled to begin tomorrow. The three-day conference will discuss stocks and their relation to the Kuwaiti economy. The Jordanian officials will exchange experience and information in the use of stocks and bonds.

### Nimri due at Hammad Basin talks

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (Petra) — Natural Resources Authority Director General Yousef Al Nimri will leave for Riyadh on Tuesday to hold talks with Saudi ministry of agriculture officials on the Hammad Basin project and a draft agreement reached with the Arab economic development fund on aid to the project. Mr. Nimri was delegated by the Arab centre for the study of arid regions with the Jordanian government's agreement, since he is Jordan's representative on the higher committee of the Hammad Basin project.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- \* The Alia Art Gallery presents the Contemporary Masters Exhibition.
- \* Paintings by Yussef Hussein, in the lobby of the Jordan International Hotel.

### Film

- \* The French Cultural Centre presents "RAK", a film by Charles Belmont (sub-titled in Arabic), at 7:30 p.m.

## ARE YOU...

Staging a play? Putting on a concert? Delivering a lecture? Organising any non-profit activity open to the public?

Do you have any kind of event to announce to the Jordan Times' readers? The What's Going On listing is always open to receive entries, preferably written ones, in English or Arabic... free of charge.

Entries should be received at the Jordan Times office, by hand or by mail, at least 24 hours before the scheduled event. Let us know!

## Cause of phone breakdown pinned down

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (J.T.) — The breakdown last week in Jordan's 600-line international direct-dial telephone system, reported in Wednesday's Jordan Times, was due to a fire at an international telephone exchange in the French city of Lyon.

French embassy sources here who contacted Paris to ascertain the precise cause of the breakdowns told the Jordan Times that work has been under way for the past four days to restore the service.

## Advertise by mail

## in the Jordan Times

The Jordan Times can accept classified advertisements that are sent in by mail and accompanied by full payment in cash. Readers and advertisers who cannot conveniently bring their advertisements to the Jordan Times office or to an advertising agency office in Amman may send in their ads by mail on the following conditions:

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2. The minimum charge for a single advertisement is JD 6.
3. Advertisements sent by mail cannot contain any artwork such as company emblems, photos or drawings, but must consist only of a headline and copy that will be typeset by the Jordan Times.
4. Advertisements are not accepted over the telephone or telex, and guaranteed insertions on specific dates can only be assured by sending in the advertisements so they reach the Jordan Times office at least two days before the required day of publication.
5. For the minimum price of JD 6, the advertiser will have published an advertisement of three centimetres on two columns, which will have a maximum of 30 words, including the headline and telephone numbers to be called. The JD 6 charge is for one insertion; two insertions cost JD 12, three insertions cost JD 18, etc.
6. For a larger ad, the rates are JD 8 for 40 words and JD 10 for 50 words.
7. You can take advantage of the Jordan Times advertising by mail facility by completing the form below and mailing it with full payment in cash or check to:

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## New books about Jordan — past, present and future

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Christine Osborne  
Australian photo-journalist Christine Osborne's new illustrated guide takes the visitor step-by-step through Jordan's historic sites, describes land use and economy, customs and cuisine. For tourists, businessmen, students — and the armchair traveller.

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Middle East International  
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### The Jordan Valley Life and Society Below Sea Level

Rami G Khouri  
The story of the development of the lowest place on earth, 400 metres below sea level — the Jordan Valley. The Jordan Valley Authority's project is now bringing housing, schools, health clinics, roads, electricity and telecommunications to an area devastated by war several times this century. Well-known journalist Rami Khouri, editor of the Jordan Times, illustrates this account of the first stages of the project with his own brilliant photographs.

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# Gonzalez prepares for power

By Robert Graham  
 Financial Times news feature

MADRID: Politics in Spain are more about personalities than parties. This applies as much to the parties of the Left as to the Right and Centre. It was especially evident last month at the 29th congress of the Socialist Workers' Party which leads the opposition in parliament.

The dominant figure in the congress was Sr Felipe Gonzalez, the party secretary, who was re-elected with an embarrassing East European style unanimity. The party is now almost completely in his mould.

Sr Alfonso Guerra, his chief aide, further increased his own grip over the party apparatus. Between them they are now pressing ahead with the establishment of a super-executive to act as the chief controlling body of the party. Added to this, most of the new executive are in the same age group as Sr Gonzalez, who has been party leader since 1974 and is 39.

The image that Sr Gonzalez put forward was of a moderate but progressive politician, conscious of the needs of state. He was offering himself as Spain's next prospective prime minister, fully in control of his own party.

This contrasts with his image at the last congress in May, 1979, when Sr Gonzalez was not in full command of the party. The authoritarian way in which Sr Guerra sought to manage the party apparatus and the moderate socialism of Sr Gonzalez aroused the criticism of nearly a quarter of the delegates, mostly from the party's Left wing, at the previous congress.

The so-called critical wing argued that the party was betraying the Marxist orientation of Sr Paulo Iglesias, the party's founder.

As a result, Sr Gonzalez staged a theatrical walkout. He told the 28th congress that either the members had confidence in him and the way he wanted to run the party, or they find another leader. Since his critics had merely wanted him to change his ways a little and had no other leader in mind, it was not difficult for Sr Gonzalez to return to the leadership after an extraordinary congress four months later.

However, Sr Gonzalez has made little concession to this radical Left-wing group. In protest, they stayed away from the congress. This in one important respect the appearance of party unity last month rings false. Significant internal tensions exist. They are bound to resurface with Sr Guerra's increased power and the continued moderate line of Sr Gonzalez.

The congress either treated shallowly or ignored many key national issues. For instance, it trod delicately on the question of regional autonomy, in which the Socialists have been co-operating with the government. An analysis of how and why disgruntled elements within the military carried out an abortive coup in February was lacking. So, indeed, was the subdued role of socialist ideology in the light of the coup.

On economic matters, the party's attitude was left vague. Sr Gonzalez made it clear, however,

that if the Socialists came to power there would not be nationalisations on the same scale as in France. The main emphasis would be on making the existing system work better.

Talk of nationalisation of some of the larger banks remained in the air. The sole state take-over referred to in detail has been on the books for at least three years — nationalisation of the high tension electricity grid.

The congress somewhat guiltily conceded that the trade unions were not being paid enough attention. But it did little to boost the power of the Socialist union (UGT) within the party. The UGT has complained that the party is essentially run by middle class members and is middle class in orientation, even though it is called the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.

Finally, Sr Gonzalez appeared to be turning his back completely on the Communist Party, even though the two parties have a pact to run municipal councils jointly, when he offered to include independents in the Socialists' list at the next general election.

All this underlines Sr Gonzalez's belief that the votes needed to bring his party to power are in the centre or marginally centre left. The ruling Union de Centro Democracia (UCD) has also competed for these votes. In the March 1979 elections, UCD got 35 per cent of the vote against the Socialists' 29 per cent.

National opinion polls show a steady rise of Socialist popularity and a decline of support for the UCD. With the recent Socialist victories in France and Greece, there is a growing presumption — even within the UCD — that the Socialists could triumph in Spain at the next general election in 1983.

But to do this, the Socialists must perform better in regions where there are strong local groupings.

In the Basque country and Catalonia, the Socialist vote has been seriously eroded by nationalist parties and, to a lesser extent in Andalucia, in the recent elections to the Galician parliament, the Socialists' performance was not that of a party about to win a nationwide victory.

The Socialists will also have to break clearly with the politics of consensus practised since the abortive coup. The major government policies since the coup, rationalising autonomy and establishing a social contract for 1981, have carried Socialist approval.

This consensus is already being strained by the Socialists' opposition to the government's proposal to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. At the same time, the government broke a basic plank of the consensus when it sacked Sr Fernando Castedo, the director-general of the state-run television network, without the Socialists' agreement. There had been an informal agreement that television should be controlled on a bi-partisan basis.

Moreover, the choice of Sr Carlos Robles Fiquera, a brother-in-law of Sr Manuel Fraga, leader of the Right-wing Alianza Popular, as his successor is scarcely designed to keep the UCD and the Socialists together.

# BUSINESS HORIZON

## Jordan banks to go international

By Fahed Fanek

THE BRANCHING OF Jordanian banks was the subject of the monthly seminar held recently at the Jordan Banks Association. The seminar centred on the lecture given by Dr. Adnan Al Hindi, the director of banks control department of the Central Bank of Jordan.

Dr. Hindi summarised the policy of the Central Bank on this issue as follows:

1- Foreign and Arab banks will not be allowed to open any more branches outside Amman.

2- Jordanian banks are allowed to branch outside Amman without restrictions, but within limits in Amman and subject to justification and approval.

3- Jordanian banks are encouraged to open branches abroad.

As a matter of fact, the only Jordanian bank who extended its activities abroad was the Arab Bank, but with the exception of Jordan National Bank branches in Lebanon. This is astonishing, because going

international has many advantages among which we can cite:

1- The bank concerned will grow from a local bank of limited horizon to the international banking standards.

2- Foreign branches will be a new source for additional profits to be transferred to the concerned bank's head office in Jordan.

3- Branches in the Arab World will help in attracting deposits and savings of expatriate Jordanians working in the Arab oil-rich countries.

4- Banks doing business in several countries are in a better position to spread the risks. In case of a hard time or emergency in one country, other branches in different countries will come for help.

5- Multinational banks enjoy a taxation advantage in that they can shift their profits from branches in countries with higher taxes to branches in countries where they have the benefit of lower taxes. This

could be the reason why foreign banks in Jordan show in their bottom lines either losses or very little profits.

During the discussions of the seminar, Mr. Jawad Hadid of the Jordan Investment Bank put forward a proposal of starting a new banking shareholding company, to be owned by all or most of banks in Jordan, with the purpose of opening branches abroad to handle the business of all Jordanian banks thus making such foreign branches more feasible.

On the other hand, our banks showed a strong tendency towards opening more branches within Jordan. The number of bank branches in Jordan has now reached 160—a bank branch for every 18,000 citizens. The ratio of branches to population in Jordan is very high and we rank second only to Lebanon in the Arab countries.

However it is noticed that most of the branches are concentrated in the capital city of Amman, or in the central and western parts of it in particular.

Other towns in Jordan have a good number of branches; for instance, we find seven or more bank branches in the small town of Jerash; but several other towns and populated areas lack any branch of a commercial bank.

It is worth mentioning that Jordanian banks derive about 13 per cent of their deposits from their branches outside Amman, but they do not lend more than six per cent of their credit facilities outside the capital. This indicates that most branches outside Amman are designed to attract the savings in the countryside and the districts and transfer them to Amman. This may call for setting a ceiling for the percentage of credit, relative to deposits, extended by branches outside Amman in order to secure a fair share of banking credit for the districts.

## Listen to the wind

UNITED STATES Ambassador to the United Nations Jeane Kirkpatrick has said that the current United Nations debate about the Israeli raid against Iraq's nuclear reactor last summer "is a hindrance to regional peace, contentious and unbalanced." Those are pretty much the same words we would use to describe the statement by Mrs. Kirkpatrick's boss, United States Secretary of State Alexander Haig, about the United States' objection to the article in the Saudi Arabian peace proposals calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state with its capital in East Jerusalem. Mr. Haig's statement is contentious and unbalanced because it stems from a debilitating combination of American arrogance, fear of Zionist political blackmail and a persistent unwillingness to face up to the full reality of the Palestinian people's rights to the same structures of statehood and nationalism that are enjoyed by every other state in the world today. We do not, of course, take Mr. Haig's statement too seriously, because we understand — perhaps better than he does — the political underpinnings that have caused many other American officials of higher and lower rank to come out with similarly harsh statements. He is not the first or last American official to commit his nation to an unbalanced, contentious and essentially un-American policy vis-a-vis the Palestinians. We feel, unlike Mr. Haig and the ghosts of secretaries of state past, that the Palestinians and the Israelis should enjoy equal and reciprocal national rights — the kind of egalitarianism that is encoded, for example, in the United States Constitution, a document that Mr. Haig is supposed to uphold and apply, even in his wildest moments.

But, never mind. We hear his words, and quickly forget them. Easy come, easy go. Mr. Haig will feel the same way one day when a Palestinian state with its capital in East Jerusalem proves to be the key to an Arab-Israeli peace.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### Hassan's message to the mass media

AL RA'IE Concluding the Forum Humanum (humanitarian forum), His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, urged the information media to highlight the issue of development. He called on journalists to be frank and objective when criticising development plans and achievements in our country, and asked them not to try flattering government establishments and departments when doing so.

These constructive directives by His Royal Highness express support and encouragement for information media. They also invite government establishments and services departments to accept and benefit from the media's objective criticism—a step which would strengthen the process of development and protect it against deviating from the correct course.

Objective criticism does not mean that journalist should highlight the negative aspects and forget about the positive sides. It is only by pointing out to the good and the bad aspects that criticism shuns flattery and bias. Objective criticism has always contributed to the march of development and that of civilisation. Hence, objective criticism is a national duty that should be based on honesty and courage.

The mass media can play an important and constructive role in the field of development. The mass media have the good chance of addressing the people and alert them to the importance of development and their participation in it.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan stressed the importance and the need for the freedom and respect of constructive and objective criticism.

### The real asset

AL DUSTOUR: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, plays an important and valuable role in all Arab and international meetings and seminars. His deep and objective views receive the respect and appreciation of all people.

His Royal Highness has always been eager to give the people the chance to participate in discussing various ideas and opinions when he meets with them on a scientific or a frank discussion which expresses the democratic trend practised by Jordan.

He wants these discussions and dialogues to encourage the youth to crystallise their ideas and opinions in serving the society. But we are not trying to enumerate Prince Hassan's achievements.

Crown Prince Hassan participated in the Forum Humanum seminar during the past two days. He met with the elite of university students and discussed with them the various issues of the Jordanian society. He explained to them the importance of true belonging to the homeland and to the nation if we are to prosper and progress.

These meetings and open-minded and democratic discussions will enable Jordan to face the economic challenges and to proceed with realising economic and social developments.

The Jordanian man has proved that he is the real asset which compensated for the shortage of natural resources. The Jordanian has been able to build modern Jordan under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein.

## OPEC pays the price of solidarity

OPEC'S recent Geneva conference ended a three year struggle for solidarity among OPEC member states. Richard Johns looks at the damage caused by the infighting.

GENEVA: "You can pronounce to the world that right now the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has a unified price," declared Dr. Subroto, the Indonesian chief delegate, following the conference that ended 32 months of pricing disarray by members.

The current OPEC president was jubilant. Dr. Subroto's pleasure was reflected in the words and faces of most, if not all, of the other leading participants. At that point, the official price for Arabian light 34 degree crude, the established "marker" or reference, rose 13.34 per barrel.

No less than five times Saudi Arabia tried to bridge the gap with the maximalists in the hope of re-aligning and stabilising prices. In the process, its price rose to \$32 at the beginning of this year, but the rates charged by Algeria, Libya and Nigeria by then had reached \$40.

For several, especially Algeria and Libya, the experience has been somewhat traumatic. Only now has it corralled them within a structure bearing more reality in terms of the market. It was in line with Saudi Arabia's traditional concern about the economic well-being of the world that it opened its taps last November to help make good the short-fall in supplies resulting from the Iraqi-Iranian war.

But, though the increase in Saudi shipments to 10.3 million barrels a day fell short of the loss of exports by the two Gulf producers, the extent of the market surplus became more marked than ever.

Nothing could have more convincingly borne out the Saudi thesis about oil being overpriced than the fact that, despite the Gulfcom-

mittee, the glut became worse, with production in excess of demand amounting by the early summer to 2.5 million-3 million b/d, or roughly 5 per cent of global consumption.

OPEC output fell from 31.6 million b/d in 1979 to 27.6 million b/d in 1980 and as low as 21.6 million b/d in the third quarter of 1981. At the same time, Saudi Arabia has recently been producing about 50 per cent of the OPEC total.

The kingdom alone of all members appreciated early and fully the dangers of the association undermining its own long-term strength and interests by setting too high prices.

Early in February of this year, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, minister of oil, revealed Saudi apprehensions about its own future position in the market and its financial power being seriously weakened by the 1990 as a result.

In the spring, as Saudi output still ran at 10 million-10.3 million b/d, Sheikh Yamani said defiantly that his government had "engineered" the glut to force down prices and bring about re-alignment.

Saudi Arabia failed at two conferences here, in May and August, to bring about a common price structure. The critical factor in achieving one this week was Nigeria's capitulation.

Financially squeezed, it cut its official rate by \$4 in September, and two weeks ago offered unprecedented credit terms amounting to the equivalent of a further reduction of \$1.50, putting the West African member \$5-5.50 out of line with Libya and Algeria.

At this conference the most critical issue concerned the maximum permissible differential for the light sulphur-free and short-fall grades of the three African producers.

The formal agreement reached set the limit at \$4. Dr. Subroto

insisted last week that was the new rate. But Mr. Belkacem Nabi, Algerian minister of oil, and Mr. Abdul-Salam Zagar, his Libyan counterpart, left the impression that they were free to charge anything from \$37 to \$38.

Nigeria will have a rate of \$37, but will fulfil contracts entered into on the basis of a differential of \$2.50, as a result of the decision two weeks ago by Lagos.

No one pretends that the package of differentials hastily drawn up last Thursday is perfect. It is to be subject to revision at the next conference in Abu Dhabi, set for December.

Even if — as expected — the market halves a little over the coming weeks, there are doubts whether a top price of \$38 can be upheld.

Saudi Arabia has undoubtedly won a victory, yet also the conference could reasonably be termed a triumph for OPEC as a whole.

OPEC does not command the position in the energy market that it did. Now the immediate question is whether it can implement a long-term strategy policy.

Its proposals for adjusting prices on a regular basis, according not only to inflation in the costs of imports and currency fluctuations, but also the growth of the industrialised world, were not approved by Algeria, Libya and Iran, which wanted the formula promising bigger gains.

Realisation of such an aim would require Saudi Arabia to commit itself to limiting its own output. Once again, Sheikh Yamani has ruled out such a possibility.

OPEC now still a force to be reckoned with, albeit a less formidable one in the medium-term. The lesson of the past year is that the association is more dominated than ever by the kingdom.

— Financial Times news features

## LETTERS

### True conditions in Pakistan

To the Editor:

I am deeply shocked by the publication of a picture showing police clobbering a person reported to be as a Muharram mourner in Karachi (Jordan Times, Nov. 11).

The obvious purpose, it seems, is to highlight the police ruthlessness and perhaps, lack of civil or religious liberties in Pakistan.

I have recently arrived in Jordan and am unsure whether the news media in this friendly Muslim country are aware of the true conditions in Pakistan. May I, however, mention that the government of President Zia ul-Haq is sincerely engaged in the process of Islamisation and is vigorously striving to maintain sectarian and communal harmony in Pakistan.

This policy is of course galling to some of its opponents and a section of the press, especially the Western news media which are lending their energies to bring a discredit to the government of Pakistan.

It is the duty of the police in every country to maintain peace and curb lawlessness, and if in pursuance of this objective the resort to the use of force becomes inevitable, then there is nothing unusual about it.

May I sincerely hope that in your esteemed daily the events in Pakistan will be reflected in their true perspective.

Dr. Saeed Ahmad  
 Journalism Department,  
 Yarmouk University  
 Irbid

By Tom Heneghan  
 Reuters

VIENNA — Hungary's application to join the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank is the latest step by Budapest to maintain its reputation as East Europe's most creditworthy country, Western bankers have said.

The move, announced by the official news agency recently, will bring the most experimental Soviet bloc economy one step closer to the world financial system dominated by capitalist countries, banks and companies, they said.

But unlike Poland, which revealed last month it is considering IMF membership to help it out of its current economic ebbs, Hungary has a solid, reasonably competitive economy which would not need to be bailed out when Budapest joined the two Washington-based institutions.

Romania is the only Soviet bloc state now a member of the IMF, which grants subsidised credits to member states, and of the World Bank, the leading provider of development aid.

Most other Moscow-aligned countries consider the IMF's requirements, especially the detailed economic information it demands, to be undesirable meddling.

Budapest has been considering IMF membership for some time but senior Hungarian bankers

have always said a political decision was required before any application could be made.

The Vienna bankers said Poland's economic crisis apparently forced Moscow to drop the last reservations it had about its allies joining the IMF.

Senior Warsaw officials revealed last month that Poland, which belonged to the IMF until 1950, was actively negotiating a return to the organisation. The Poles would presumably seek substantial IMF aid but a condition would be international supervision of its economy.

With the Polish hurdle out of the way, the Vienna bankers said, Budapest apparently felt it was better to join the IMF now as a solvent communist economy rather than wait and risk a possible worsening in East-West economic relations.

They added they had no indications that Hungary, which had an estimated \$8.4 billion of Western debt at the end of 1980, had had any difficulties in arranging Western credits.

Poland's negotiations to defer repayments due this year on some of its \$24 billion of Western debts dragged on from the spring until last month, causing bankers to be wary of loans to other Communist countries to avoid any similar problems.

Romania, which joined the IMF in 1972 as part of its relatively independent foreign policy, has been having difficulties with its

\$5.8 billion of Western commercial debts, \$2.47 billion of which are due for repayment by the end of this year. Bucharest has persuaded several Western banks to extend short-term credit lines because it could not repay them now, the sources said.

Western bankers in Vienna said the application by Hungary showed that Budapest was concerned about keeping its good financial reputation in what could be a difficult period for East-West trade.

"They're much more into anticipatory planning than reacting to events, as the Poles have," one banker said. "They're very sensitive to what happens within the bloc — as well they should be — and very concerned to keep their reputation intact while things worsen around them."

He added: "Poland, Romania, the harvest... things are not going very well right now in Eastern Europe, and the Hungarians have to wonder how long it will be before (Western) banks start pulling out."

The Hungarian national bank quickly borrowed by March all the \$600 million it needs for 1981 in an apparent effort to avoid possible complications once the Polish rescheduling talks began, the bankers said.

Budapest has also taken many of the steps the IMF would require of a new member, so there should be no difficulty with its application, they said.

Last month the Hungarian national bank introduced a unified foreign exchange rate for the forint, which used to have different rates for tourist and commercial transactions. It is the first step towards what the bank says will be a limited external convertibility of the currency.

The bank regularly publishes detailed information on Hungary's trade, balance of payments and foreign debt and Hungarian official statistics usually give considerably more information about the economy than those other Soviet bloc states — including IMF member Romania.

Hungary's 1968 economic reforms, which were bailed for most of the 1970's for political reasons, were given new life late in the decade and have now opened the domestic market more to world economic pressures than any other East European economy.

This has increased many domestic prices to world level and done away with the type of price subsidies the IMF usually advises members seeking help to abolish.

Banking sources in Bucharest told Reuters that Romania had taken up only \$400 million of a \$1.48 billion IMF loan granted in June. Further instalments will apparently be dependent on cuts in consumer price subsidies, something Romanian leaders — plagued with payments difficulties and food shortages — can hardly afford to do now, they said.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



# ECONOMY

## New Chinese income tax law to attract foreign investments

PEKING, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — China's National People's Congress adopted an income tax on foreign companies, approved a shakeup of the government bureaucracy and expressed its concern over rising prices today.

He declared there would be firm steps "within a limited period of time" to trim superfluous workers.

In a resolution approving Mr. Zhao's report, the congress said the reform decision is fully correct. It authorizes the congress standing committee to examine and decide on the government's reform plans.

The same resolution praised Mr. Zhao for reporting difficulties as well as the favourable conditions, and said the government had achieved outstanding results in its efforts to readjust the economy, expand production, balance the budget and stabilize prices.

But it said some prices still are rising and more work needs to be

done to balance the budget. Prices also came in for attention in a resolution approving 2,318 motions from members of the congress to be submitted to government departments for study and action.

The resolution noted that many motions dealt with regulating markets to stop speculation and stabilize prices. Providing jobs for unemployed young people also was emphasized, it said.

In a show-of-hands vote, three members abstained on the motions resolution. As with other abstentions, there was no immediate explanation.

Another resolution urged every able-bodied Chinese aged 11 or older to plant at least three trees a year in a nationwide campaign to improve the environment and instill socialist and communist morals.

## Waterway traffic increases by 25%

## Suez Canal chief confirms tariff hikes

ISMAILIA, Dec. 13, (A.P.) — Mashour Ahmed Masbaur, chairman of the Suez Canal Authority, said yesterday traffic through the canal had increased by 25 per cent over last year, and confirmed an average five per cent price hike in transit tolls for freighter and oil tankers.

In a press conference, Mr. Masbaur also said the canal revenues have increased by 37 per cent compared to 1980 and predicted that the 101-mile waterway would bring in its targeted nine billion dollars revenue this year. "The daily average of 200,000 net tons passing through represents a 25 per cent increase in the tonnage transiting the canal compared to last year," Mr. Masbaur told reporters.

He confirmed a previous canal authority announcement that as of January, 1st transit tariffs would

be raised one to 10 per cent depending on the type and weight of the cargo. He said the average hike would be five per cent.

The move is estimated to bring in an additional \$50 million yearly, canal officials have said.

Tariff increases are reviewed each year. In December 1980, the dues for this current year were increased by 75 and 100 per cent depending on the type of vessels, the size and cargo. The hike hit harder at smaller ships. "The

canal still remains the shortest, cheapest and easiest" waterway for trade and oil shipment between east and west, Mr. Masbaur said. The alternative is the route around Africa's Cape of Good Hope.

## Bonn will continue to aid Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Dec. 13 (A.P.) — The level of economic cooperation between West Germany and Pakistan, which doubled this year, is expected to further improve during the coming years, according to a top parliamentarian from that country.

Dr. Heinz Gunther Husch, vice chairman of the West German parliamentary committee on economic cooperation, said upon arrival here that relations between West Germany and Pakistan are "very good" and that members of

his committee "strongly support increased cooperation in the economic fields."

The Christian Democratic Party member is visiting Pakistan with two other members of his committee, Helga Schuchardt of the Free Democratic Party and H. Binding of the Social Democratic Party.

The main purpose of his visit is to see how Pakistan's development projects can be implemented with his country's assistance, he said.

In answer to a question, Dr.

Husch said the Afghan problem arises not from the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and "does not concern Pakistan alone, but all the countries of the world must continue their efforts for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from that country."

He said Pakistan's role in the maintenance and relief of Afghan refugees is "praiseworthy." He said "in view of the geopolitical situation in the region, it is imperative that Pakistan should be strong enough militarily as well as economically."

Closing their 14-day 1981 session, the 3,200 members voted on 11 laws and resolutions in a 50-minute meeting, with only a tiny number of abstentions on four resolutions breaking a pattern of unanimous approval.

China's official Xinhua news agency said the law was written in such a way that foreign firms could claim taxes paid here as a credit against their own nations' income taxes.

The income tax law, passed unanimously, will impose a levy of 20 to 40 per cent, plus a 10 per cent local tax, on foreign companies operating in China.

The law seemed likely to clear the way for U.S. oil companies to bid on exploration and development of China's offshore oil. They had been holding back until the tax situation was clarified.

Officials told the congress the law was intended to attract more foreign investment to help accelerate China's economic modernization.

In his report to the congress, Premier Zhao Ziyang took up another problem hindering economic progress—an over-stuffed, inefficient, endlessly haggling, overlapping bureaucracy in which too many people

## Gas finds bring new hope to Norway's north

By John Wyles

Until a few weeks ago, northern Norway's Land of the Midnight Sun was an area of declining expectations. Traditionally the least prosperous area of the country, the steady erosion of its fishing and mining industries appeared to confirm a future of rising unemployment and impoverishment in comparison with the oil rich south.

But the good fortune which put 4 million Norwegians in control of major reserves of oil and gas in the North Sea has also, it seems, deposited bounty under the dark and forbidding waters of the far north.

In early August, Statoil, Norway's state oil company, confirmed a promising gas find a few miles north-west of Tromsø, a highly picturesque coastal town whose early prosperity and visual gaiety once earned it the unlikely tag of "Paris of the North".

Statoil is still cautious about results of its first exploratory drilling inside the Arctic Circle. It has confirmed the presence of 100 billion cubic metres of recoverable gas and is fairly certain of logging another 100 billion. If so, the find

would match in size the important Frigg field in the North Sea.

The Tromsøe field's true potential, however, is believed by close observers to be very much bigger. The talk within the industry is of massive reserves of more than 1,000 billion cubic metres, five to six times bigger than the Frigg field.

Statoil says the field could be producing by 1995, although industry experts believe three or four years could be shaved off the timetable. Full exploration should be completed in four to five years and in the meantime Statoil is working on how best to transport the gas.

Although shore-based liquefaction and onward shipping by gas

tanker is one alternative, the more probable solution will be a gas pipeline down through Sweden which could slot into the continental European distribution system at Wilhelmshaven in West Germany.

It is no coincidence that last month the Swedish Government commissioned a study on a pipeline project to take gas from northern Norway. Tromsø is not unreservedly enthusiastic about becoming the focus for a major gas development which could be important for Western Europe's gas requirements before the end of the century. Marine biologists at its 13-year-old university worry about the ecological impact, while the biggest fish processor in the area is anxious about the effect of high-rolling oil companies on local pay rates.

But development of the Tromsø field is virtually certain because it offers the chance to halt the region's steady depopulation and to cut its unemployment rate, which at 4 per cent is double the national average.

The gas find will be the basis for regional development policy and for maintaining Norway's energy output when production from existing fields begins to decline. For several years Norway has been nominally committed to an

annual production target of 90 million tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) by the middle of the next decade.

This target has been attacked by various sections of Norway's political opinion as implying an excessive depletion rate despite the fact that chances of achieving the target are minimal.

The new Conservative Government led by Mr. Kaare Willoch is expected to abandon it altogether and increase annual output from the current 50 million-52 million toe on the basis of "acceptable investment levels." The aim would be to avoid the experience of the late 1970's where energy investment touched Kr16 billion (\$2.78 billion) a year and unleashed inflationary pressures which required price and wage freezes and a currency devaluation.

Mr. Willoch's recipe, not very different from that of the outgoing labour government, will be to slow down the rate of growth in government spending and to relieve the tax burden on private industry.

But his approach will bear little resemblance to " Thatcher economics" and it is doubtful whether the average Norwegian will notice any difference in the

already generous provision of social services.

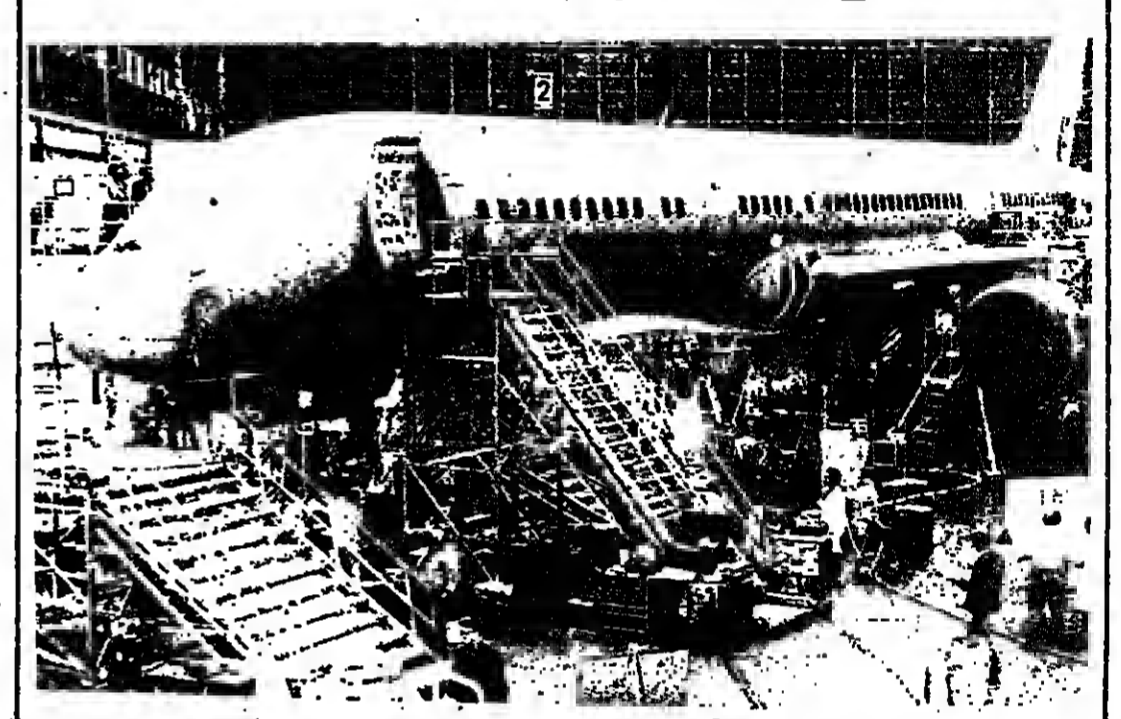
This is because of the comfortable bed of oil and gas upon which all Norwegians are lying. The central government spending deficit this year will exceed 13 per cent if energy taxes are excluded a shortfall which has forced nightmarish political choices on the Danish and Belgian Governments.

Nevertheless, Norway does not have an insulated economy. Recession in the OECD area, particularly in its three largest markets, Sweden, West Germany and the U.K., leaves the country facing a minuscule 0.1 per cent growth in its non-oil and shipping economy this year. GNP growth rises to 1.2 per cent if these two activities are included. According to new figures presented to the Storting it will grow by 1.6 per cent next year.

After an annual average GNP rise of 4.7 per cent throughout the 1970s this represents belt-tightening for Norwegians. But with virtual full employment, and with energy reserves which grow with every new discovery, the rest of Europe can look enviously on Norway's problems.

— Financial Times news feature

## First 757 nearly complete



The first 757 takes an outwardly completed appearance as it proceeds down the Boeing assembly line towards its January 1982 rollout. Engines, radome and trailing-edge flaps have been recently installed, and the aircraft is being fitted internally with test equipment (including 37 miles of wire) in preparation for a ten-month flight test programme beginning next February. The 757 is expected to receive Federal Aviation Administration certification in December 1982 and deliveries begin the same month.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

**JORDAN TELEVISION**

CHANNEL 3

2:30 Koran

3:00 Live relay from Kuwait of soccer match between Kuwait and New Zealand

5:00 Cartoons

5:20 Children's Programme

5:45 Children's Programme

6:30 Lobo

7:20 Local Programme

7:30 Women Today

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Arabic Series

9:30 Local Programme

10:15 Local Show

11:00 News in Arabic

17:30 Pop Session

18:00 News Summary

18:30 Sports Round-up

18:30 News Music

19:00 News Desk (News bulletin)

19:00 Press Review (News Reports)

19:30 Instrumentals

20:30 Evening Show

21:00 News Summary

21:03 Evening Show

21:57 News Headlines

22:00 Close down

**BBC WORLD SERVICE**  
639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT

04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Leave it to Smith 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Paperback Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 05:30 Peabody's Choice 05:45 Words that Changed Lives 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Star Choice 07:00 World News; 24 Hours; News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 Barbershop Style 08:30 Baker's Half Dozen 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Three Centuries of Italian Opera 10:15 I Wish I'd Met... 10:30 Frank Muir goes into... 11:00 World News; News About Britain 11:15 Guitar Workshop 11:30 Pageant of the Past 12:00 Radio Newswest 12:15 Take it or leave it 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Football Club 14:15 Leave it to Smith 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newswest 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 The Red and the Black 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News 17:09 Europe 17:25 News Ideas 17:35 Paperback Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newswest 18:30 A Taste of Humai, Irish Style 19:00 Outlook: News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:43 Look Ahead 19:45 Peabody's Choice 20:00 World

20:30 24 Hours News Summary

21:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europe 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:09 The World Today 22:25 Book Choice 22:30 Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round up 23:00 World News; Commentary 23:15 Classical Record Review 23:30 Take it or Leave it

**VOICE OF AMERICA**

GMT

03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Making of a Nation" 18:30 Now Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americans, science, culture, letters 20:00 Special English; news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

16:00 LAURICA

16:30 Cairo

16:45 Bangkok

17:00 Athens

17:25 London (BA)

17:45 Benghazi (LN)

18:00 Cairo

18:05 Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)

18:30 Paris (AF)

20:30 Beirut (MEA)

01:00 Baghdad

01:00 Cairo (EA)

02:00 Baghdad

**DEPARTURES:**

03:30 Cairo

06:15 Frankfurt (LH)

06:30 Damascus

06:45 Beirut

07:00 Aqaba

09:00 Cairo (EA)

09:25 Beirut (MEA)

11:00 Amsterdam, New York

11:15 Athens

11:30 Cairo

11:45 Geneva, Zurich (SR)

11:45 Tunis, Madrid

12:00 Paris, London

12:15 Laraca

13:00 Cairo

15:30 Moscow (SU)

16:30 Kuwait (KAC)

16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)

18:45 Benghazi (LN)

19:00 Kuwait

19:15 Dhahran

19:30 Jeddah

20:30 Baghdad

20:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai

22:00 Baghdad

02:00 Cairo (EA)

Semih 77526

Al-Watan 78911

Maber (-)

Zarga: Al-Quds (-)

Irbid: Al-Nabulsi 2423

**TAXIS:**

Al-Khayam 41541

Al-Ahram 63911

Al-Nabda 63006

Bashar 71329

Zaid 64476

**CULTURAL CENTRES**

American Centre 41520

British Council 36147-8

French Cultural Centre 37069

Goethe Institute 41993

Soviet Cultural Centre 44203

Spanish Cultural Centre 24049

Turkish Cultural Centre 39777

Haya Arts Centre 65195

Al Hussein Youth City 67181

Y.W.C.A. 41793

Y.W.M.A. 64261

Amman Municipal Library 36111

University of Jordan Library 84355/84366

(4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed on Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays. Tel. 30128

**PRAYER TIMES**

Fajr 5:00

Sunrise 6:28

Dhuhr 11:30

Asr 2:14

Maghreb 4:31

Isha 5:59

**CHURCHES**

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh 37440

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman 24890

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein 66428

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali 23541

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman 23585

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh 75261

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh 71331

**LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES**

Saudi riyal 98.6/98.8

Lebanese pound 72.3/72.8

Syrian pound 57.3/57.6

Iraqi dinar 598.3/618.3

Kuwaiti dinar 1196.6/1202.5

Egyptian pound 342.6/349.6

Omani riyal 92.9/92.5

UAE dirham 91.9/92.5

Omani riyal 97.1/97.5

U.S. dollar 338/340

U.K. sterling 631/634.8

W. German mark 148.4/149.3

Swiss franc 182.3/183.4

Italian lire (for every 100) 27.8/28

French franc 58.4/58.8

Dutch guilder 135.2/136

Swedish crown 60.4/60.8

Belgian franc 87/87.5

Japanese yen (for every 100) 153.9/154.8

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French Programme

7:00 News in French

7:15 Varieties

7:30 News in Hebrew

7:45 Variety Show

8:00 News in Arabic

8:30 Comedy

9:10 Documentary

10:00 News in English

10:15 Magnum

11:00 News in Arabic

**RADIO JORDAN**  
855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM

7:00 Sign on

7:01 Morning Show

7:30 News Bulletin

7:40 Morning Show

10:00 News Headlines

10:03 Morning Show

10:30 30 minute Theatre

11:30 Sign off

12:00 News Headlines

12:03 Pop Session

13:00 News Summary

13:03 Pop Session

13:03 News Bulletin

14:10 Instrumentals

14:30 30 minute Theatre

15:00 Concert Hour

16:00 News Summary

16:03 Instrumentals

16:30 Old Favourites

17:00 French way of Life

**AMMAN AIRPORT**

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Alia information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

**ARRIVALS**

8:00 Cairo (EA)

8:45 Cairo

8:55 Aqaba

9:00 Damascus

9:30 Jeddah

9:45 Kuwait, Dhahran

9:45 Musca, Dubai

10:00 Doha, Bahrain

10:05 Abu Dhabi

10:10 Beirut

10:35 Kuwait (SR)

14:25 Moscow (SU)

15:30 Kuwait (KAC)

15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)

**AGENCIES**

**DOCTORS:**

Amman: Ali As'ad 51916/73463

Awal Al-Hawamdeh 77665/72350

Zarga: Hisham Hiyas 82440

Irbid: Adnan Al-Nasser 2415/72418

**PHARMACIES:**

Amman: Nairoukh 23672

**SERVICE CLUBS**

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2:00 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

**MUSEUMS**

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m., Sunday to Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash

Ambulance (government) 75111

Civil Defence rescue 61111

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2

Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3

Police headquarters 39141

Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 21111, 37777

24 hours a day for emergency 92205/92206

Airport information (ALIA) 37111

Jordan Television 73111

Radio Jordan 74111

Fire headquarters 22090

Cablegram or telegram 18

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

Information 12

Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10

Overseas radio and satellite calls 17

Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

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Oranges (local) 100 80

Oranges (French) 150 120

Cauliflowers 280 240

Tangerine 200 170

Bonani 180 140

Carrot (yellow) 150 100

Turnips 170 120

Chestnut 400 300

Grapefruit 100 70

Beet 140 120

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# SPORTS

## Tennis meet postponed

AMMAN, Nov. 13 (J.T.) — The annual tennis tournament between Jordanian and foreign tennis players that had been scheduled for the Sports City Friday was postponed at the last moment for unspecified reasons. The tournament, sponsored by the Jordanian Tennis Federation, is expected to be rescheduled soon. Details will be announced in the Jordan Times.

## Netherlands line up to face France

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13 (R) — The Netherlands today named a squad of 16 players to face France in Paris on Wednesday in a last-gasp scramble to reach the 1982 World Soccer Cup finals.

Veteran World Cup star Johan Neeskens of the New York Cosmos is one of 10 players certain of a place in the team, with the 11th man to be named on Sunday or Monday after training in the Parc des Princesses Stadium.

There are only two strikers among the 10—St Etienne's Johnny Rep and Cees Van Kooten—with an option on either Simon Tahamata of Standard Liege or Ajax Amsterdam's Tscheu la Ling.

Coach Kees Rijvers has committed himself in midfield, where Neeskens is joined by Arnold Muhren and Frans Thijssen of English club Ipswich, and Jan Poortvliet of Dutch League leaders PSV Eindhoven.

With arch-rivals and group two leaders Belgium already qualified, the Dutch must beat France to be sure of having a third crack at the prize for which they finished runners-up in 1974 and 1978. A draw would force them into a play-off against the Republic of Ireland.

The French will face a mainly Italian defence comprising Torino's Michel van der Korput and Rudi Krol of Napoli, with AZ'67 Alkmaar's John Meigod and an optional fourth man.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

### American team to attempt Pumori climb

KATMANDU, Nepal, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — An American Himalayan expedition, sponsored by the American Alpine Club, will carry out an assault on the 7,000 metre high Mount Pumori in the Everest region during the forthcoming winter climbing season, beginning in December.

Nepal's Ministry of Tourism said today the team, to be led by Ned Gillette, 36, of Stowe, Vermont, will be a four-man team.

The Americans plan to reach the top of Pumori along the east face of the Himalayan peak.

Along with the Americans, a three-member Japanese team, to be led by Yoshimasa Sasaki, 26, of Tokyo, will also attempt to conquer Pumori. But they will try it from the other side of the mountain, via the south face.

### West Indies on 271 for 6

ADELAIDE, Australia, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — West Indies were 271 for six wickets at the close on the first day of the four-day match against South Australia at the Adelaide Oval today.

### Hinkle fires course record

GOTEMBA, Japan, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Len Hinkle of the United States shot a course record of seven-under-par 65 for a two-round total eight-under-par 136 to grab a one-stroke lead after the second round of the \$300,000 Toshiba Taiheiyō Masters golf tournament here today.

The 32-year-old Hinkle, who started today five strokes behind first round leader Japan's Isao Iozaki, carded one eagle, six birdies and one bogey on the 6,505, par-72, Taiheiyō Club Gotemba course about 90 kilometres southwest of Tokyo.

### Opening day of test match

## Australia struggle to 159 for 7

PERTH, Australia, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Australia struggled throughout the opening day of the first test against Pakistan at the WACA ground here today to crawl to 159 for seven at the close of play.

It was a puny effort against some spirited but far from lethal fast medium bowling from Imran Khan, Sarfraz Nawaz and Sikander Bakht.

At stumps Bruce Yardley was on seven, and Dennis Lillee had scored two — and Australia will be batting tomorrow to reach 200.

The day belonged to Pakistan's trio of seam bowlers after captain Javed Miandad had won the toss and sent Australia in to bat in excellent conditions.

Miandad must have been concerned whether he had made the correct decision when openers Graeme Wood and Bruce Laird had taken the score to 45 shortly before lunch.

It was then, ten minutes before lunch, that Miandad reintroduced Imran, who started the slide by removing Laird.

From then on, the Australian batsmen became hesitant and runs came at a funeral pace.

The slow scoring rate was matched by the poor over rate. During the day the Pakistanis sent down only 74 overs — 12 in each of the first four hours and 13 overs in both the fifth and sixth hours.

In a day dominated by the bowlers Wood was the top scorer with a patient 33 in 170 minutes.

Imran, Sarfraz and Sikander each took two wickets and left hand spinner Iqbal Qasim bowled only three overs, but struck a telling blow shortly before stumps when he dismissed Graham Yallop.

There was really no valid excuse for Australia's poor showing on a good hard pitch that offered the bowlers no significant assistance.

It appeared that the Australian batsmen have not recovered from the horrors of the test series in England only a few months ago.

None of the batsmen was completely convincing and during the six hours there were only ten boundaries.

The best part of the day for Australia was the opening session when Wood and Laird played the new ball with calm assurance — even though they concentrated mainly on defence.

The first wicket fell at 45 eight minutes before lunch was due when Laird glanced a ball from Imran and was well caught by a

diving wicket keeper Wasim Bari. After lunch the left-handed Wood began to blossom out and played a fine cover drive off Sarfraz that earned him three runs and a flashing cut for four off Imran.

But Wood was out with a total 81 when he was beaten by an inswinger from Sikander and was trapped lbw.

Chappell was strangely subdued and unconvincing and had to struggle for much of his 75 minute stay before he was out for 22 minutes.

Chappell played defensively at Imran, was beaten by an excellent delivery that moved in off the seam and trapped him lbw.

Both Kim Hughes and Yallop looked ill at ease. Hughes took 25 minutes to open his account, while Yallop took 24 minutes to get off the mark.

Hughes held out for 96 minutes in scoring 14 before he was bowled by Sarfraz. It was a well concealed slower delivery that caught Hughes by surprise and crashed into the leg stump.

Left hander Allan Border scored only three before he chased a ball from Sarfraz to give Wasim Bari his second catch. Meanwhile, Yallop reached double figures in a painstaking 109 minutes.

Rod Marsh decided that attack was the best means of conquering the bowling.

## Unlucky Friday 13th for West Germany in Federation Cup

TOKYO, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Defending champion United States and eighth-seeded Switzerland will meet in tomorrow's semifinals in the \$150,000 Federation Cup women's tennis tournament. The other semifinals will be played between Australia, 1980 runner-up, and fifth-seeded Great Britain at the clay courts of the Tamagawa Racquet Tennis Club in southwestern Tokyo.

Playing under beautiful, sunny autumn weather today, the American team swept the Romanians 3-0 while Switzerland produced an upset victory over third-seeded and favoured West Germany.

It was an unlucky Friday the 13th for the West Germans who suffered the defeat with the absence of their number one player, Sylvia Hanika, who could not make the trip to Tokyo due to her injury in a recent car accident.

The United States team, which is gunning for its sixth straight Federation Cup victory, easily took the two singles matches with Chris Evert Lloyd disposing Romania's number one player Virginia Ruzici 6-1, 6-2 and 16-year old Andrea Jaeger winning the first singles 6-1, 6-0 over Lucia Romanov. Then, Rosie Casals teamed up with Cathy Jordan to take the doubles 6-4, 6-1 over Romanov and Mihai Florenta.

The Swiss pair Christiane Jolissaint and Petra Delhees outplayed Germans Bettina Bunge and Iris Riedel-Kuhn 6-2, 6-3 in

the decisive doubles match after splitting two singles.

In their singles matches, Bunge handily defeated Switzerland's Isabelle Villiger 6-3, 6-1, while Delhees beat Riedel-Kuhn 7-6, 6-0. The tie-breaker score was 7-4.

Janine Bourignon, manager of the Swiss team, said, "we knew it was a great change because West Germany's No. 1 Hanika was not coming."

"The strength of our team is that the four girls are at nearly the same level, although we don't have outstanding players," she said.

It will be the first time the Swiss team plays in the semifinals of the Federation Cup championships.

Isabelle Villiger, asked what she thinks about tomorrow's match against Evert Lloyd, said, "I practiced on the clay surface the first two weeks. It is very nice to be able to play in the semifinals, and we will see how it turns out..."

U.S. captain Evert Lloyd said, "we expect to win all three matches today." She told reporters that the Americans were confident in achieving their sixth straight cup victory. "Since it's a clay court, it's in our favour," she added.

The U.S. players said they expect to meet the Australians in Sunday's final. Australia, led by Dianne Fromholtz and Wendy Turnbull, defeated the Netherlands 2-1 in yesterday's quarterfinals.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN  
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North-South vulnerable.  
North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 94  
♥ K Q 8 3  
♦ A Q  
♣ A Q J 9 7

**WEST** ♠ K Q J 8 3  
♥ Void  
♦ J 10 9 3  
♣ 8 6 4 2

**EAST** ♠ A 10 2  
♥ 10 9 7 4  
♦ 7 6 5 4  
♣ K 3

**SOUTH** ♠ 7 6 5  
♥ A J 6 5 2  
♦ K 8 2  
♣ 10 5

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♥ 1 ♠  
3 ♥ Pass 4 ♥ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠.

The threat that a particular distribution might exist can be as dangerous as the fact that it does exist! East took advantage of this phenomenon to bring off a sparkling defense.

The auction was routine. West tried to exploit the favorable vulnerability when he overcalled without too much in the way of high cards.

North had ample values for a jump raise of his partner's suit and South had more than enough to continue on to game.

West led the king of spades, and when dummy appeared, the defensive prospects seemed rather bleak. Declarer surely held the ace

of hearts, so it seemed that the most defensible could hope for were two spade tricks and a club. However, East found a diabolical way to take advantage of the auction and the fact that declarer would have no time to find out how the cards lay. Thus, an "impregnable" contract was headed for defeat.

After dummy followed to the spade lead, East overtook the king with the ace and returned the two, trying for all the world to look like a man who started out with only two spades. West went along with the deception by winning the second trick with the queen of spades and continuing the jack.

Consider declarer's plight. West did not have much in the way of high cards, so it was quite possible, even likely, that he had started out with six spades. What was more, the early defense had strengthened that possibility. If that were the case, to ruff the third spade with one of dummy's low trumps would court defeat by way of an overruff.

Considering that a 4-0 trump break was far less likely than a 6-2 spade division and that the club finesse might succeed, declarer made the reasonable play of ruffing the third spade with the queen of trumps.

When East followed to this trick, declarer began to suspect foul play. West's failure to follow to the first heart confirmed declarer's fears, and when East turned up with the king of clubs, the contract was down one.

## Italy's mounting soccer problems

TURIN, Italy, Nov. 13 (R) — Italy are almost certain to qualify for the 1982 World Cup soccer finals tomorrow but the right result against Greece will do little to ease manager Enzo Bearzof's mounting problems.

Italy, who came fourth in 1978 in Argentina, need only draw with a modest Greek side to be sure of reaching the finals in Spain next June and July. They lie first equal in group five with Yugoslavia on nine points and have the insurance of an easy final match at home to Luxembourg on December 5.

But fans and a sporting press who expect nothing but the best from their soccer heroes are asking whether Bearzof's side is good enough to make any impact in Spain.

The Italians were embarrassingly outplayed in the first half against Yugoslavia last month and only a big helping of luck and the safe hands of 39-year-old goalkeeper Dino Zoff earned them a 1-1 draw.

A dearth of top-class young talent and the effects of last year's betting scandal have piled more pressure on Bearzof, who has yet to find the right replacements for the skillful and organized 1978 team.

## Cuban Ramos avenges defeat

MONTREAL, Nov. 13 (R) — Hipolito Ramos of Cuba avenged his defeat by Russian Shamil Sabyrov in last year's Olympic light-flyweight final with a points victory in the World Cup amateur boxing tournament at the Maurice Richard Arena last night.

Two other impressive Cuban victories by Olympic middleweight champion Jose Gomez, who stopped Canada's Harry Black in the first round, and Adolfo Horta, an Olympic silver medalist who beat Venezuela's Argeris Farias in the second round, helped give the North American team a clear lead with five points.

The Soviet Union boosted their tally to four points after wins for Samson Khachatrian at featherweight and middleweight Kuri Torbek.

Ten teams are contesting the World Cup—two each from the Americas (North and South), Africa and Asia, one from Europe plus the Soviet Union, one from Oceania and Canada, the hosts.

## Philippine beats Singapore at ABC meet

CALCUTTA, India, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — The Philippines crushed Singapore 92-46 today in a preliminary round match of the 11th Asian Basketball Confederation (ABC) championship at this eastern Indian port city.

For Singapore it was the second defeat. The Singapore team was outclassed 62-109 yesterday by South Korea, which is making a strong bid to capture the Asian title.

The Philippines on yesterday edged Thailand 81-64 in an exciting match.

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# MIDDLE EAST

## The West's depiction of the Muslim Arab

*Editor's Note: In the previous two parts of this article (Nov. 11 and Nov. 12) Edward W. Said discussed the stereotyped role of Islam in the West. In this article, he begins by quoting John Updike's novel 'The Coup', written with the supposed aim of making 'blacks, Muslims, Americans and Soviets appear equally ridiculous.'*

Updike's over-written prose is not up to the task, however. I want now to quote a passage from each of the two books. First Naipaul. Salim is a Muslim African Indian who is uprooted from a coast north by Arabs cut off from their roots — "in the Muslim way they needed wives and more wives" — and forced to settle in the interior. There he is the victim of malevolent, unexplained revolutions. During a trip Salim makes to England the following episode occurs.

"In the park on fine afternoons people flew kites, and sometimes Arabs from the embassies played football below the trees. There were always a lot of Arabs about, fair-skinned people real Arabs, not the half-African Arabs of our coast; one of the news-stands outside the Gloucester Road station was full of Arabic papers and magazines. Not all of the Arabs were rich or clean. Sometimes I saw little groups of poor Arabs in dingy clothes squatting on the grass in the park or on the pavements of the streets nearby. I thought they were servants, and that seemed to me shameful enough. But then one day I saw an Arab lady with her slave.

I spotted the fellow at once. He had his little white cap on and his plain white gown, proclaiming his status to everybody, and he was

carrying two shopping bags of groceries from the Waitrose supermarket on the Gloucester Road. He was walking the regulation two paces ahead of his mistress, who was fat in the way Arab women like to be, with blue markings on her pale face below her gauzy black veil. She was pleased with herself; you could see that being in London and doing this modern shopping with other housewives at the Waitrose supermarket had excited her. For a moment she thought I was an Arab and she gave me a look, through her gauzy veil, which was meant to get back a look of approval and admiration from me.

As for the fellow carrying the groceries, he was a thin fair-skinned young man, and I would have said that he had been born in the house. He had the vacant, dog-like expressions that house-born slaves, as I remembered, liked to put on when they were in public with their masters and performing some simple task. This fellow was pretending that the Waitrose groceries were a great burden, but this was just an act, to draw attention to himself and the lady he served. He, too, had mistaken me for an Arab, and when we crossed he had dropped the burdened-down expression and given me a look of wistful inquisitiveness, like a puppy that wanted

to play but had just been made to understand that it wasn't play-time."

The lines that follow, by Updike, take us inside the mind of Felix Hakim Ellelou, Islamic ruler of Kush:

"He felt this heat as Allah. Allah is the essential seriousness of things, their irreversibility. Our friends all die to us, some before we are born. Let us step back a moment, onto the spongy turf of psychohistorical speculation. There was in our young hero (not so young as he appeared to his clamorous advisers; by 1958 he was going on twenty-six) an absorptive chemical will that made him adhere to just those surfaces that would have repelled him: he took away from the United States not only the frightened body of Candy Cunningham in a blue linen suit but the Nation of Islam, internalized as a certain shade of beige idealism mixed of severity, xenophobia, deceit, and isolation. As New World immigrants preserve to their ethnic neighbourhoods folk dances and items of cuisine that in the old country have become obsolete, so Ellelou held to a desiccated, stylized version of the faith that meanwhile failed for Oscar X, who fell away in the mid-Sixties, who the scandals of the Messenger's sexual straying (not one but two secretaries pregnant) unfolded to a bloody climax in the gunning-down of his schismatic Chief Minister Malcolm in New York City, on West 166th Street.

So the Nation of Islam was just another gangland after all. To the strength of this disillusion Oscar became a trainee with the Chicago police, and with unfeigned enthusiasm helped hop loquacious protester heads at the 1968 Democratic Convention, at the same time as his repudiated brother was fomenting the revolution that overthrew Eduamu IV and brought Islamic socialism to

Noire, renamed Kush. (pp. 193-194)"

Granted perhaps that these passages are quoted out of context, one can still say with decent accuracy that both Naipaul and Updike in their novels rely on a widespread image of Islam available to anyone in the West. Perhaps it is not inappropriate to observe that the inherent racist identification of Islam with white apprehensions about the fearsome power on non-whites eerily prefigures some of the scotism released after Andrew Young's resignation.

In any event whatever one says about writers like Naipaul and Updike is much truer about films, television commercials and serials, pulp fiction, pornographic literature and cinema, popular customs and the like. A great deal of this is frankly opportunistic.

Amongst scholars, for example, it is not unusual to find a leading authority on Islam and Iran praising the Shah's "speed and kingly grace," the "responsiveness" of his political system, even his "genius" when the Shah was in power, and then after his fall, publicly attacking his tyranny, his Oriental despotism. But I have no doubt that most of what passes for knowledge of Islam, in or out of the media, is connected ultimately with a protracted struggle whose roots are, as I have said, very old and deep, and whose purpose is domination of the Islamic world...

... I must say categorically that any attempt made to alter, improve, beautify, make more appealing the image of Islam is not a serious proposal. It simply falls into the trap of believing that reductive images can be made substitutes for a very complex reality, and it ends up perpetuating the entire system of ideological fictions by which "Islam" is made to do service for Western designs upon riches,

peoples, and territories that happen to call themselves Muslim. I think a hard and fast distinction has to be made between serious consideration of the Islamicate world and nearly everything that passes for "Islam" in the media and in all but a few places in the culture. I don't think that one can look for help in promoting serious investigative disquisition of Islam—evey as a subject of academic inquiry — among traditional Orientalists or within the normally constructed programmes of Middle East studies in today's Western universities. On the other hand, younger scholars and students can be extremely useful in carrying work beyond the prejudices and constrictions of their elders. And, just as important, a serious interest to the problems of Islamic society and Islamic people is very likely to develop out among the Middle East experts, or media people who have a purported speciality in modern Islam, but inside segments of the population who have a wider and more serious view of human problems in general: men and women who are committed not to Orient and Occident but to the cause of human rights, rather than lobbyists who act on behalf of human rights when they are paid to do so; students of comparative literature rather than Semitic philologists who know nothing about other literatures, and who care very little for the contemporary world. Genuinely enterprising sociologists who know something about theory and care a great deal about issues confronting concrete societies, rather than specialists in the Islamic mind or in a monolithic thing called Islamic society.

Whatever the person, whichever the field of endeavour, I doubt that there can be any substitute for a genuinely engaged and sympathetic — as opposed to a political, or hostile — attitude to the Islamic world. Indeed I suspect that only if we get beyond politicised labels like "East" and "West" will be able to reach the real world at all. I am not enough of an expert to know whether this is something the media can promote, but I am sure that isn't what the media are doing now.

There are many short-term things that a group like this one

can think of to improve the situation. For my part I should like to address myself to what the Islamic, and more especially the Arab-Islamic world might do. There is no longer any excuse for bewailing the hostility of the "West" towards the Arabs and Islam, and then sitting back in outraged righteousness.

Once we analyse the reasons for this hostility and those aspects of the "West" that encourage it, we have gone one step towards fighting it, but that is by no means the whole way. Certainly there are great dangers today in actually following, actually fulfilling this hostile image of Islam — and that has only been the doing, it is true, of some Muslims and some Arabs and some Black Africans. But such fulfillments underline the importance of what still has to be done. In the great rush to industrialise, modernise and develop itself, the Islamicate world has been complacent about turning itself into a great consumer's market. To dispell the myths and stereotypes of Orientalism the world as a whole has to be given an opportunity to see Muslims and Orientals producing a different form of history, a new kind of sociology, a new cultural awareness. I speak here of the relatively modest goal of writing a new form of history, investigating the Islamicate world and its many different societies with a genuine seriousness of purpose and a love of truth. But alas we must recognise that even with vast sums of money easily available, the Islamic world as a whole does not seem interested in promoting learning, building libraries, establishing research institutes whose main purpose would be modern scientific attention to Islamic realities, and to seeing whether in fact there is something specifically Islamic about the Islamic world.

Why there is a rush instead to produce row upon row of functionally illiterate technicians — with new generations more likely than its predecessors to be vulnerable to the media revolution in its worst excesses — is the great question of the hour therefore. If it is a fact that this is the general direction taken by Third World countries who have recently gained their inde-

pendence. It isn't much of a consolation to say confidently that the problem is not an Islamic one, but a social and cultural one. Nor is the rhetorical attack upon imperialism very convincing at a time when national governments and rulers openly espouse values that further the old style of imperialism without colonies.

To say that I am now talking just about rhetoric and style and not giving enough attention to concrete substance is, however, not to have learned anything from what we have been calling the distortion of the Arab-Islamic image in the Western media. That this distortion has occurred at all is a function of power, and in this instance style and image are direct political indices of power. Thus we must conclude that any drastic attempt to correct distortions of Islam and the Arabs is a political question involving the use and deployment of power. Where is the will for that, and to what end should it be exercised?

If I end with these questions I must be understood as letting their rhetorical form speak clearly and loudly of immense issues still left unattended.

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**THE BETTER HALF** By Vinson  
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**Peanuts**

CHARLIE BROWN, DO YOU THINK I WASN'T INVITED TO A NEW YEAR'S PARTY BECAUSE I'M TOO CRABBY?

NO, YOU WERE PROBABLY INVITED TO NINE PARTIES, BUT ALL THE INVITATIONS WERE LOST IN THE MAIL.

THAT NEVER OCCURRED TO ME... I'LL BET THAT'S JUST WHAT HAPPENED.

SOMEDAY YOU'RE GOING TO LOOK AT ME LIKE THAT, AND YOUR EYES ARE GONNA STICK!

**Mutt 'n' Jeff**

I JUST LOVE DRIVE-IN MOVIES. DON'T YOU, JEFF?

HEH! WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

YOUR WINDSHIELD IS DIRTY, SIR! I'M CLEANING IT SO YOU CAN SEE OUT OF IT!

WHO WANTS TO SEE OUT? WE DON'T WANT ANYONE TO SEE IN!

**Andy Capp**

CAUGHT YOU—!!

SANDRA! YOU NEVER MENTIONED TO ME AT WORK THAT YOU KNEW MY 'USBAND.

YOU KNOW ME, FLO — I LIKE TO KEEP MY TROUBLES TO MYSELF.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1981

**YOUR DAILY Horoscope**  
from the Carroll Righter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The daytime finds you able to better understand what is going on about you and you are able to see both sides of whatever situation arises. A time for enjoying the good things in life.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Handling personal affairs well is best way to spend your free time today. Try not to lose your temper with anyone.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Getting together with good friends at the amusements mutually enjoyed makes this an extremely happy day for all.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Engage in outside activities you enjoy. The evening is best for the social side of life. Think constructively.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** The study of new outlets is important today since you need to add to present income to gain your aims.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** You can cut down on regular work load by using new methods that make your tasks lighter. Take it easy tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Show that you are anxious to do more than your share of the work to gain your objectives. Steer clear of arguments.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23)** Study the fundamentals of a new project you have in mind before putting it in operation. Show more devotion to loved one.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Getting out to the amusements you enjoy during the day brings the happiness you seek. Improve your appearance.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Good day to show more devotion to family members and gain greater happiness. Spend less, save more.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** A good day to study your true objectives in life and to decide on the best way to gain them. Make improvements to property.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Plan how you can save more money for the material things you will need in the future. Express happiness to others.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** You can now gain a desire that has been difficult to accomplish in the past. Make plans to have more abundance in the future.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will easily understand what others are thinking and will be highly sensitive to the surroundings. There could be fame and fortune in this chart, especially where the sciences are concerned. Religious training should start early.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

**THE Daily Crossword** By William Canine

ACROSS  
1 Strike viciously  
5 Baby trouble  
10 Strike-breaker  
14 Lake city  
15 Dispatch  
16 Indian weight  
17 Amonastro's daughter  
18 Discredited French premier  
19 Giant of Norse myth  
20 Billy Budd's creator

22 Thrashed  
24 Places for insignia  
25 Laahas  
26 Actor Beatty  
27 Wind and rain  
30 Repasts  
33 Copperfield wife  
34 Tiny Isle  
35 Friend in need  
36 Frail  
38 Mardi Gras, for one  
39 Decline  
40 Zaharias  
41 Pointer  
42 Menta ray

45 — over (aided)  
46 Cincinnati group  
50 Merger, of sorts  
52 Crusoe, for one  
53 Multinous stirring  
54 Oust  
56 Mountain lake  
57 As well  
58 Domingo or Pevoratti  
59 Therefore  
60 Back talk  
61 Cobbled  
62 Coconut, for one

12 "I cannot tell —"  
13 Poet of old  
21 Singer Burl  
23 — mater  
25 Hoof sound  
27 Ford family member  
28 Dorothy's dog  
29 Olic  
30 Murray and West  
31 Czech river  
32 Ancient Mariner's bird  
36 Ripples  
37 Footnote abbr.  
38 Warships of old  
40 The Venerable —  
41 — we got tun"  
43 Reproduces  
44 Temporal managers  
46 Roger or poker  
47 Mindful  
48 Hurling  
49 "The Lady Tramp"  
50 Audit men  
51 — brave  
52 New comb. form  
55 Spout

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:  
BIBB BEIGHT CLAM  
ARMY RWAIDE AIDNE  
LEAF BIEWEN TOTIE  
MONITORY DUBBED  
TIENTIIT MESH  
TENSIED BABAARDINE  
ANDAS BELL JONIE  
TUBIN GANTY JONIE  
ARTIO AISEA WALLEO  
REASISTURE LITERS  
TIDIOA OTIS  
POTASIE GANTYCORALL  
AGAR LAUNT RIDY  
LENY OBESE ASIRI  
LEIS MAIDER NINE

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## Poland's striking farmers placated

WARSAW, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Finally heeding an appeal from their national union leaders, 150,000 factory and farm workers in the southwest province of Zielona Gora were returning to their jobs Friday, ending Poland's biggest wildcat strike.

Strike leaders agreed Thursday to end the 22-day-old protest after Solidarity's national leaders promised to pursue their demands for replacement of three state farm managers.

### One-man plan to propagandise Voice of America revealed by Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — The Voice of America's coordinator for commentary and news analysis advocated before his appointment, turning the broadcast service into a "propaganda agency," The Washington Post reported today.

The Post said the suggestion was made by Philip Nicolaidis in a memo written Sept. 21 when he was in the public affairs office of the International Communications Agency, the VOA's parent agency. But the director of the VOA, James B. Conkling, said he rejected the idea and added that it appeared the memo had been stolen from his office, according to the newspaper.

"Our news should be factually accurate," the memorandum said. But, it added, "We are — as all the world understands — a propaganda agency. Propaganda is a species of the genus advertising."

The VOA, the memo said, is engaged in selling, and "selling involves more than reasoning. It involves emotions: people buy the sizzle, not the steak...."

"We must portray the Soviet Union as the last great predatory empire on Earth," it said.

### Soviet emigre says abortion high in Russia

OSLO, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Due to a glaring lack of contraceptives, abortion has become virtually the only solution to an unwanted pregnancy in the Soviet Union, exiled Soviet feminist Tatyana Mamonova said last week.

In a stinging indictment of women's position in Soviet society, Ms. Mamonova said there is nothing unusual about a Soviet woman going through as many as 15 abortions in her fertile life.

Speaking at a public meeting in Oslo, the exiled writer claimed, "more often than not abortions are performed without any anaesthetics." "Even in birth clinics Soviet women are denied anaesthetics, because the authorities have decided to cut spending in public health," Ms. Mamonova added.

Ms. Mamonova, 38, was expelled from the Soviet Union in July 1980. She had illegally published three books about oppressed Soviet women.

The books were written in the form of almanacs. Living as an exile in France, she still publishes the almanacs — often helped by contributions from anonymous women in the Soviet Union.

### Charles says collecting loos his hobby

ENGLAND, Nov. 13 (A.P.) — Britain's Prince Charles has admitted to a strange new hobby — collecting old lavatories.

The heir to the British throne, who will be 33 tomorrow, told bemused cleaning staff during a visit with his wife Princess Diana to the National Railway Museum at York Thursday.

"I collect old loos" — British slang for lavatories — "if you are ever getting rid of any I'd like to buy one."

He was speaking while admiring the stainless steel lavatory with ivory pull handle in a royal railroad car used by his great-great-great grandmother Queen Victoria. The car is one of nine luxurious royal railroad cars on show at the museum in this northern city.

The Prince is noted for his off-beat sense of humour and there was suspicion that his remark might have been a spot of fining at the expense of the British tabloid press. Its zeal in pursuing details of the private lives of the British royals, however trivial, knows no limits.

But a Buckingham Palace spokesman, who may or may not have been party to a royal joke, commented with a perfectly straight face: "I don't think he was joking. I think he's quite interested in old loos."

would end their walkout after having put their case before the public.

More than 100,000 university students boycotted classes at 60 per cent of the nation's 91 institutions of higher learning for six hours Thursday. It was the largest student protest since a 28-day nationwide strike for academic reforms last winter. The strike Thursday was called in support of students at a small engineering school in Radom, 128 kilometres south of Warsaw, who are in the 18th day of a sit-in to protest the election of a new rector for their school.

Meanwhile, Solidarity and the government agreed to open negotiations Tuesday on the role to be taken by the union in the effort to reconstruct the near-bankrupt economy.

The union is demanding that it be given a major voice in economic planning and management. It contends that the present grave economic situation is the result of years of mismanagement, incompetence and poor planning by the Communist Party.

Stefan Olszowski, a Communist Party hardliner, told a party conference in Legnica Thursday that the party "will never agree" to give the union a role in government, the official PAP news agency said.

Mr. Olszowski also warned that

unless the union "acts effectively to prevent strikes, definite anti-strike laws will have to be introduced."

"This will mean restriction of civil liberties," he said.

Authorities, meanwhile, have slashed Poland's annual coal production target by 2 million tons to 162 million tons and called for "crash" fuel and energy conservation programmes, it was reported today.

Production forecasts have been reduced progressively from more than 170 million tons. Polish miners produced 197 million tons of coal in 1980 and 200.5 million tons in 1979.

### Danish general elections set for Dec. 8

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13 (R) — Denmark's Social Democrat prime minister, Anker Joergensen, has called a general election for Dec. 8 after suffering a parliamentary defeat on a financial reform package.

The scheme called for compulsory channelling of pension and insurance fund revenues into Denmark's hard-pressed agriculture, housing and industry sectors.

The parliamentary defeat followed the breakdown on Wednesday of talks between Mr. Joergensen's minority government and its centrist supporters over an economic package which included job creation measures, compulsory profit sharing and extra taxes on consumer goods.

The election was not due for another two years. It will be the sixth election in 10 years, during which successive governments have been forced to form delicate balancing acts with shifting parliamentary alliances.

Political observers said it was questionable whether next month's poll could produce a government more capable of combating Denmark's problems of unemployment, economic stagnation and external financial deficits.

### Details of Spain's NATO role to be given in spring

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13 (R) — NATO is expected to invite Spain within a month to become its 16th member and the Spaniards would officially join the ranks of the North Atlantic alliance next spring, Western diplomats said today.

Unless obstacles develop in Spain's parliament, which seems unlikely, Madrid would be formally invited to join when NATO foreign ministers meet in Brussels for their regular late-year conference on Dec. 10 and 11, they said.

The diplomats said there was no opposition among the present 15 member countries to Spain's entry, although there were some doubts about the warmth of the welcome the new socialist government in Greece might extend.

Spain's centrist government overcame the main domestic hurdle on the way to joining NATO when the Cortes (lower house) voted for entry last month.

It is expected to win an easy victory when the issue is put to the senate later this month.

Soon after the senate's vote, the government would file a formal entry application with NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, the diplomats said.

### Miss World 1981



Chestnut-haired Pili Leon, an 18-year-old computer engineering student from Venezuela, is open mouthed after being crowned Miss World 1981 at London's Albert Hall Thursday night. (A.P. Wirephoto)

### Former U.S. war hero said to have shot Libyan dissident

FORT COLLINS, Colorado, District Attorney Stu van Meveren said he planned to call up to 50 witnesses during the trial to prove Tafuya was hired by the Libyan regime of Col. Muammar Qadhafi. Zagallai was crucial of Col. Qadhafi.

The Central Intelligence Agency denies ever recruiting Tafuya.

The 47-year-old decorated veteran of the Korean and Vietnam wars is accused of shooting Zagallai in Oct. 14, 1980 when the Libyan was a student at Colorado State University. Zagallai lost an eye in the incident.

Before any witnesses were called, the prosecution and defence agreed that Tafuya was at Zagallai's apartment on the night of the shooting and that he carried a gun while in Fort Collins that day.

"I think this case will be called The Case of the Soldier Left Out in the Cold or The Case of the Forgotten Patriot," the lawyer added.

### 1 police shot dead by 2 Milan gunmen

MILAN, Nov. 13 (R) — A policeman shot dead in Milan central railway station today and two armed men seized at the scene declared themselves political prisoners, police said.

Eleno Viscardi, a 25-year-old officer with the anti-terrorist squad, was checking the documents of a group of men when several shots were fired at him.

Minutes later, police arrested two men who were carrying three pistols and two small bombs, police sources said.

According to the sources the men said they were members of the "Front Line," a guerrilla group that appeared to have been wiped out after dozens of arrests last year.

Front Line has not claimed responsibility for any shootings or major operations this year.

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## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Jailed fiancee our business, China says

PEKING, Nov. 13 (R) — China said today the jailing of a Chinese woman dissident who was engaged to marry a French embassy official was an internal Chinese affair and should not affect Sino-French relations. The foreign ministry also said in a statement the case had nothing to do with a recent visit to China by French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Johert, who earlier this week tried to intercede on the couple's behalf with Chinese leaders.

### Lisbon condemns Angolan incident

LISBON, Nov. 13 (R) — Portugal has condemned South Africa for shooting down an Angolan MiG fighter over the former Portuguese colony last week. The Angolan plane — a Soviet built MiG-21 — had been shot down by the South African Air Force well inside Angolan territory, north of the Namibian (South West Africa) frontier, the statement said. Portugal is informally helping the five Western powers — the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — to try and settle the problem of Namibia.

### U.S. denies CIA-Brandt connection

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (R) — The State Department has scored reports that former West German chancellor Willy Brandt had been on the payroll of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in the 1950s. Syndicated columnist Jack Anderson wrote in columns appearing Wednesday and today that Mr. Brandt had been paid by the CIA and might have also sold information to the Soviet KGB. He said Eleanor Dulles, the State Department's German expert and sister of then CIA director Allen Dulles, had encouraged the agency's interest in Mr. Brandt. The department said it had checked with Eleanor Dulles, who had said categorically that Mr. Brandt had no connections with American intelligence.

### Reagan continues Carter's emergency law

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (R) — President Reagan has said he was continuing the state of emergency declared with Iran over the hostage crisis two years ago because the time had not arrived for relations to be normalised. The emergency, declared by president Jimmy Carter on Nov. 14, 1979, a few days after Americans were taken hostage at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, would have expired yesterday without action by Mr. Reagan.

### 10 Chicago police indicted for bribery

CHICAGO, Nov. 13 (R) — Ten Chicago police officers have been indicted by a grand jury on charges of accepting bribes of sex, cash, guns and cars to protect heroin and cocaine dealers. The officers were charged yesterday with going on drug dealers' payrolls at various times between 1976 and 1980 for amounts of \$400 a week and more. The officers have been reassigned to less sensitive jobs within the Chicago Police Department. If convicted, each faces a mandatory 10-year prison term.

### Pakistani N-bomb could stop U.S. arms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (R) — U.S. Undersecretary of State James Buckley has said the United States would halt the sale of sophisticated planes and missiles to Pakistan if that country exploded a nuclear device. Mr. Buckley told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee he would "certainly anticipate" cancellation of the sale of 40 F-16 jet fighters as well as deliveries of guided missiles, tanks and helicopters if the Pakistanis engineered such an explosion. There have been allegations for several years that Pakistan was engaged in the construction of a nuclear device. Pakistan has maintained that its nuclear programme is for peaceful purposes only.

### U.S.-U.K. nuclear test carried out

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13 (R) — The United States and Britain jointly conducted an underground nuclear test yesterday at the U.S. test site in Nevada, the energy department reported. A statement said the test had a yield range of between 20 and 150 kilotons, equivalent to 20,000 to 150,000 tons of TNT. The department said the test was requested by the British government and was conducted under a 1958 agreement calling for cooperation on uses of atomic energy for mutual defence purposes.

### Balloon crosses Pacific Ocean

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13 (R) — Four men completed the first manned balloon crossing of the Pacific Ocean last night although their craft sprang a leak less than 160 kilometres from their goal, the Coastguard said. But high winds carried the balloon 120 kilometres inland, preventing it from setting down. The helium-filled Eagle V had already set a new record for balloon travel, beating the 4,662-kilometre first North Atlantic crossing by the Double Eagle II in 1978.

## 'Forgotten' Japanese war crimes in China

By Christopher Hanson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8 (R) — The United States gave immunity from prosecution to Japanese germ warfare researchers at the end of World War II although their experiments had killed at least 3,000 people, according to a scientific journal published here.

The bulletin of the atomic scientists said that although the American government knew U.S. prisoners of war were among the victims, it blocked war crimes trials in exchange for information from the Japanese army officers and scientists involved.

A Pentagon spokesman said the Defence Department would have no comment on the article, which quoted extensively from once-secret official documents, some of them reprinted in full, obtained under the U.S. freedom of information act.

The account by Asian affairs specialist John Powell tells how in

1930 Japan launched a major experimental programme in biological warfare which left it in 1945 with a huge stockpile of germs, disease carriers and delivery equipment.

But the U.S. military were interested not so much in the equipment as in the results of experiments on living human beings, the article said.

The article alleges that Gen. Ishii Shiro, an army surgeon, set up a germ warfare experimental installation in Manchuria in 1931 after the Japanese invasion and occupation of the Chinese province.

At this station and at least two others, Chinese and later American prisoners were infected with anthrax, bubonic plague and other diseases, according to the article.

It said some prisoners were killed in vivisection experiments and others died as a result of experiments in which their limbs were frozen or infected with gas gangrene.

Some of these human guinea pigs were killed by the Japanese at various stages of illnesses induced in order to study how the diseases progressed, the article said.

Others were killed when their bodies became so ravaged by successive infections that they were no longer useful. Still others were murdered as the Japanese fled Manchuria in the face of the Soviet army in 1945, it said.

Earlier the Japanese put their experiments to use in combat against the Chinese with moderate success, according to the article.

It tells how cities such as Ningbo near Shanghai were infected with plague-infected debris dropped from planes, resulting in a number of civilian deaths.

According to official documents quoted in the article, the Japanese biological warfare teams managed to get nearly all the files and reports on the experiments back to Japan.

It quoted a secret memo from U.S. military scientist Edwin Hill as saying: "Such information could not be obtained in our own laboratories because of scruples attached to human experimentation. It represents data which have been obtained by Japanese scientists at the expenditure of millions of dollars and years of work."

One top secret memo written at U.S. military headquarters in Tokyo in 1945 argued for granting immunity from prosecution.

"(This) will result in exploiting 20 years experience of the director, former Gen. Ishii, who can assure complete cooperation of his former subordinates," it said, without specifying how many others were granted immunity.

At the same time that Gen. Ishii and his subordinates were taken into custody at the end of the war, U.S. officials in Nuremberg were prosecuting German doctors who experimented on inmates of Nazi death camps.

The article quoted U.S. government memos which noted a risk of embarrassment if the Japanese immunity plan were disclosed. But they urged that it proceed in secret in order to secure the cooperation of the Japanese scientists.

Since World War II some details of the Japanese experiments have come to light, but the article disclosed for the first time how the U.S. military became involved.

The editors of the bulletin, a publication that focuses on ethical and political implications of scientific research, said they painstakingly verified the facts in the article with the help of distinguished scientists and historians.

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